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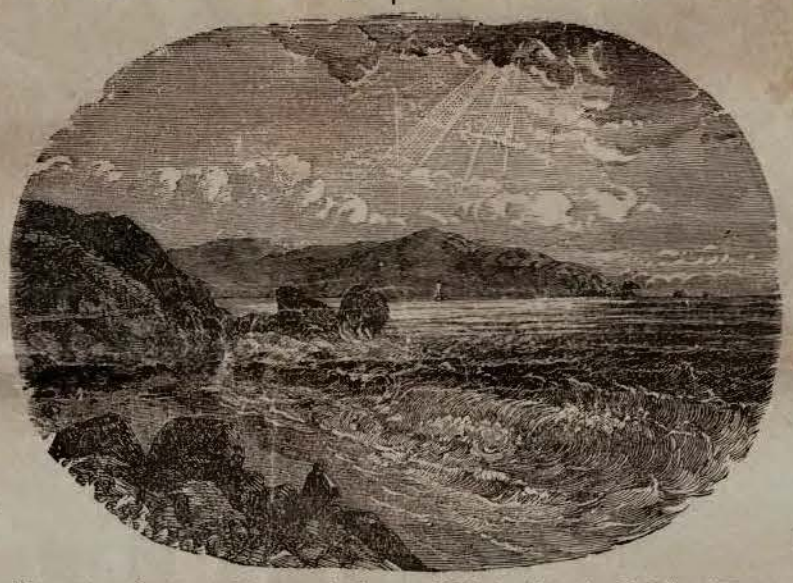

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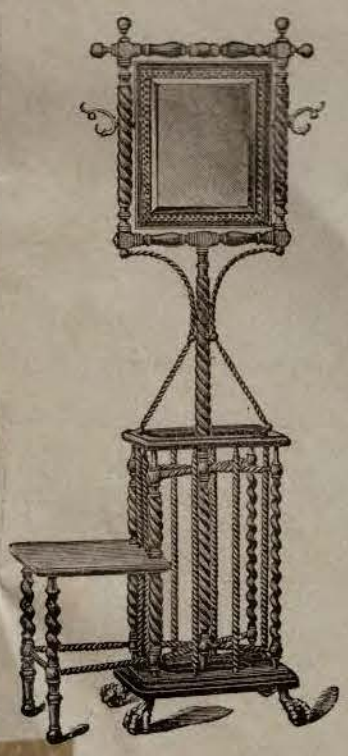

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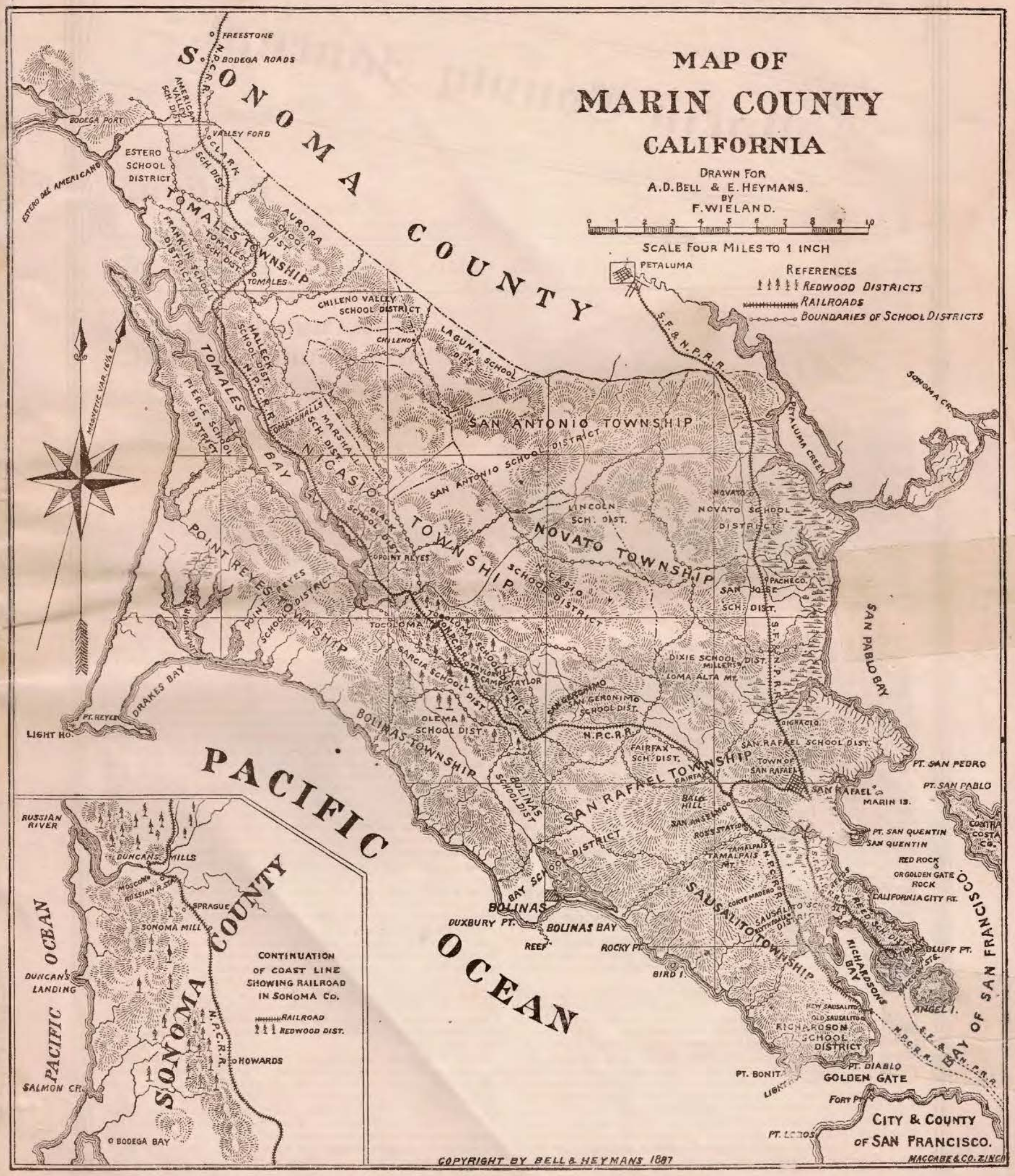
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BOUNDARIES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS
SONOMA COUNTY
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NICASIO TOWNSHIP
NOVATO TOWNSHIP
POINT REYES TOWNSHIP
SAN RAFAEL TOWNSHIP
SAUSALITO TOWNSHIP
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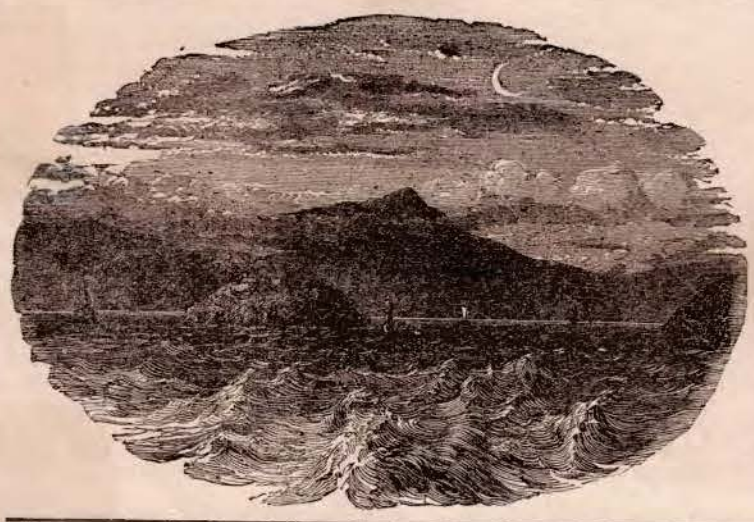

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Introductory.

To-day we give to each and every subscriber of the JOURNAL, as an extra, an illustrated special edition, descriptive of the county of Marin, which has cost thousands of dollars, in photographing, lithographing, etc., as well as in procuring and printing the information it contains. A full history of this county would occupy a volume, and be outside of our purpose, which is to set before the people of other states, the extraordinary beauty, magnificence, and variety of the scenery of the southern and middle portions of Marin, the unequalled climatic advantages it offers to residents of delicate constitution, and to those of robust health, who have the means of choosing a place of residence, where the exercise of every function of life, even the act of breathing, gives a sensation of delight. Still some slight sketch of the earlier history, and growth of the county, seems a proper introduction to the fuller description of its present condition, as regards wealth, population, revenue and taxation, improvements completed and projected, and educational facilities. In writing of San Rafael, or indeed, of any of the southern portion of the county, it is as impossible to avoid treating extensively of climatic subjects, such as temperature, moisture, rainfall, force and prevalence of wind, and of sunshine and cloud, as it is of describing the scenery of the same district without, again and again, mentioning in glowing admiration, the varied and ever changing beauties of Mount Tamalpais.

Besides several general views of scenery, especially around San Rafael, we give representations of four or five private residences, selected out of scores showing more or less artistic design, and cultured taste.

The attractions of Marin county, do not rest entirely on the marvelous beauty of its landscapes, the remarkable equability of its climate, or the good taste, culture, and enterprise of its residents, but also on the fertility of the soil. For its area, Marin county contains more rich soil, capable of producing the heaviest crops of potatoes, grass, hay or feed grain, than any county in the state, not excepting its neighbor, Sonoma. Its horticultural productiveness has been acknowledged for years, especially of apples, quinces, etc., to be superior to any county in the south or middle portion of the state, and now it comes forward as a growing grape county, aiming for the front rank as a fine claret producer. The rolling hills, once devoted to the grazing of young stock, are now being planted with vines of the finest varieties, known to California, and French vignerons. Over 1,000 acres of vineyard are now in bearing, and as many more will reach that point within the next two years.

Marin is therefore, not only a place where a family with an adequate income can enjoy all the pleasure possibly to be got out of life, but also a country where a man can create an income out of the soil.

Many previous attempts have been made by both the local press of the county, and the great dailies of San Francisco, to describe the beauty, fertility and productive qualities of this county, and while all of these descriptions have been fairly faithful, and more or less full, none have been so complete, so graphic, or the result of so much labor, as that we give to-day. A ten thousand edition, of nearly sixty pages, however, is hardly adequate to present this county in its true light to those who are seeking information about California, because, first, the county is so full of features worth describing at more length, and ten thousand papers, even though they may pass through several hands, cannot reach one in five hundred of those of the 60,000,000 citizens of the United States, to whom this information might be interesting.

In preparing and issuing this paper, or we might more justly call it, this magazine, we have to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Town Improvement Society of San Rafael, and to a number of the leading citizens of Marin, for suggestions, and aid in other ways. In the familiar intercourse necessitated by our peculiar labor, we must record, that we have met in Marin, some of the largest hearted, most public spirited, and cultured gentlemen, it has, in a long life, spent in journalism, been our good fortune to meet. We have come in contact with a few narrow minded individvals, who cared nothing for the prosperity of their county, except it was promoted at other people's expense, but we must say that these were largely in the minority, and not more conspicuous, but indeed less so, than in many communities famed for their enterprise.

In sending out to the world the result of our labor, we hope it will not only answer the purpose of filling the valleys, and dotting the hillsides of Marin, from Sausalito to White's hill, with elegant villas, and happy homes, but increase the trade and wealth of the great commercial and manufacturing center of California, San Francisco.

We have done all we could, and more than could be expected of us, and done it largely at our own cost. The only reward we can look for now, is the good will of the citizens of Marin, the approval of all those who desire the prosperity of California, and the appreciative thanks of the merchants and manufacturers of San Francisco, who will benefit thereby. These rewards are at least due us. Moreover, as no one wishes to have his light hid under a bushel, or good work fail in its purpose, we ask every one, whether in California, or in other States, who receives this paper, when he has read it, to mail or give it to some one whom it may interest. More than this, all who have special and personal interests in Marin, should purchase extra copies, in large numbers, and place them

where they will "do the most good." If, thereby, they succeed in attracting some of the many eastern families, who are looking for a climate, in which every day is enjoyable, and a soil which will repay them handsomely for the labor bestowed upon it, where law and order prevail, and the highest condition of American civilization has been attained, they will reap the profit, and we shall feel that our work has not been in vain. Our craft is now launched, and though for workmanship we do not claim perfection, we believe it will carry a cargo of valuable information to thousands, in many ports, who would otherwise have lived and died in ignorance of the grandeur of the scenery, the natural wealth, the life giving climate, and the cultured homes, in which this earthly paradise, Marin County, abounds.

Marin County—Its Early History.

Marin County is what geographers describe as a peninsula, its shores being washed on one side by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and on the other by the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, and its tributary bays, possesses a larger coast line than any county in the State of California. Its southern extremity forms the northern abutment or "post" of the Golden Gate. On the north and northeast, Marin is bounded by Sonoma County, of which it once formed a part. The name "Marin," is not, as might be supposed, derived from the Latin root *mare*, the sea, but from an Indian chief, who figured conspicuously in the history of this part of the country, in the first quarter of the present century.

The earliest mention of the land now known as California, is in the records of the voyage around the world, of the pioneer circumnavigator, Admiral, afterwards Sir Francis Drake. Admiral Drake left England in December, 1577, with a fleet of five ships, manned by one hundred and sixty men. In the following September, having parted with, or abandoned his other vessels, he entered the Pacific from the Straits of Magellan. After visiting the China coast, he sailed southward past Chile and Peru, and then turned northward, seeking a passage into the Atlantic. Failing in his expectations, he again turned southward in search of a safe harbor, where he could refit his vessel and obtain supplies. This, according to the best authorities, he found in the bay now called by his name, in the bight formed by the jutting head land, to which the name of Punta de los Reyes, "Point of the Kings," was given later by the Spaniards, and designated as Point Reyes in modern charts. On June 17, 1579, Drake anchored and landed in Marin. His chronicler writes, that the natives having never seen a ship or a white man, offered him divine honors, and freely supplied all his wants. His vessel, the Golden Hind, having again been made seaworthy, he weighed anchor on the 22d of July, and sailed for home by way of the Cape of Good Hope, arriving safely at Plymouth, on the 3d of November, A. D. 1580, having been absent two years and ten months. The first known wreck on the California coast, also occurred in Marin. In 1595, Sebastian Cermenon, while sailing from Manila to Acapulco, was wrecked on the southern shore of Point Reyes, a portion of his crew making their way to Acapulco, or some Spanish port, where they reported the accident. In 1602, General Sebastian Viscaino, under orders of Phillip III, of Spain, explored the coast of Upper California, and discovered San Diego harbor, and afterwards the Bay of Monterey, so called after Gaspar de Zunniga, Count de Monte Rey, the Viceroy of Mexico. A few days later, January 7, 1603, he anchored behind a point of land which he called Punta de los Reyes, where "there was a wreck." This part of the California coast, within the next two centuries, became comparatively well known to Spanish and Russian navigators. On September 17th, 1775, the Presidio and Mission of San Francisco were established, and the timber for the construction of the buildings was obtained from the great redwood forests, which then clothed the slopes of Mount Tamalpais. The district now known as Corte Madera was taken possession of by the military authorities, for its timber supplies, and called by them the Rancho Corte de Madera del Presidio. On the estate of Frank M. Pixley, Esq., at Corte Madera, may be seen redwood suckers which have grown up to large trees suitable for spiles, from the stumps of gigantic fathers which had been felled for building purposes by the founders of the Presidio of San Francisco, and of Mission Dolores.

About the time of the establishment of the Presidio of San Francisco, a party of Spaniards traveling northward in Marin, on an expedition of discovery, came to a large Indian rancherie, on a place called Olompali, in what is now Novato Township, near the Sonoma line. The Indians were kindly, and in return for the hospitality shown them, the strangers taught them how adobe bricks were made, and houses built. The result was an adobe building sixteen by twenty feet, with walls eight feet high, and three feet thick. The roof was thatched with tules from the adjacent salt marsh. The building contained only one room, and a hole in the roof answered the purpose of a chimney. This was the first building in California, north of the Bay of San Francisco. This pioneer dwelling is remembered by many of the older American travelers on the Petaluma road, and abutted on a more recent, though yet ancient, adobe erection, occupied by Dr. Burdell.

Russian trappers and traders had already given the name to Russian River. In 1812, we read that Baranoff, chief agent of the Russian-American Fur Company, asked permission from the Spanish Governor, to erect a few houses and leave a few men at Bodega Bay, which as will be seen by the map of Marin, published hereinwith, is just beyond the northern boundary of Marin County.

Of the founding of the Mission of San Rafael we speak in another place.

The Mission structures, which were the second erected in the county, the house at Olompali, mentioned above, being the first, were built of adobe in the shape of an ell (L), and roofed with tiles made on the ground. The site was that occupied by the present church edifice, and also, before its removal, by the smaller building, now used as a school house. The wing used for worship was eighty feet in length, and stood parallel with Fifth street. The other wing ran back one hundred feet, and was divided into a kitchen, a justice chamber, and apartments for the fathers, in the order named, the kitchen adjoining the church.

The first lay settler in Marin was John J. Read, an Irishman, of whom we speak elsewhere, and who arriving from Acapulco in 1826, took up his residence in Sausalito. Read being disapointed in getting a grant of the Sausalito rancho, left in 1827 for Sonoma County, but in 1828 he returned to San Rafael, and in 1834, took up his residence again in Sausalito, and remained there until his death.

The second settler in Marin was an Englishman, Captain William Antonio Richardson, who arrived in the Bay of San Francisco in 1824, made application for a grant of Sausalito rancho in 1828, two years after it had been refused Read, and obtained it, but not until ten years later.

Another, and one of the most famous of the pioneers of Marin, was an Irishman, known, in his day, as Don Timoteo Murphy. Murphy was born in 1800, in Coolaneck, Parish of Edermine, Wexford County. Having received a good education, he held a clerkship in Dublin, then accepted a better position with an English house in Lima. In 1828 he sailed for California to superintend for Hartwell & Co. a beef packing and exporting establishment at Monterey. He seems to have moved shortly afterward to Marin, for it was not long before he received from Governor Micheltorena a grant of three leagues of land at Point San Pedro, Santa Margarita, and Las Gallinas, near San Rafael. After the secularization of the Mission, he was made agent and commissioner of the Nicasio Indians.

Murphy is described as a man of commanding appearance; six feet two inches in height, straight as an arrow and muscular as an ox; his complexion was florid and his features acquiline. He was the Nimrod of his time, and with the rifles of those days could kill a deer or an elk at the distance of a quarter of a mile. He kept the first kennel of English beagles and grey-hounds, in California. Murphy was a devoted Catholic, and his generosity laid the foundations for the establishment of two of the most noted Catholic institutions of California. One was his gift of the one hundred vara lot on Market street, San Francisco, on which was built the Catholic Orphan Asylum. This lot, the site of the Palace hotel, was sold later to Ralston and Sharon for an immense sum, and the present magnificent asylum for girls, on the Potrero, built with the money. His other gift was three hundred acres of land near San Rafael, on which stands the present orphan asylum for boys. Mr. Murphy died in 1853, bequeathing his estates to his nephews, one of whom, John Lucas, is to-day a wealthy resident of San Rafael.

Rafael Garcia, a native of Mexico, obtained a grant of the Bolinas rancho in 1837, but sold it to his brother-in-law, Gregorie Briores and obtained the adjoining ranch of Tomales Y. Bolinas. Here Garcia built a large adobe residence for himself and others for his retainers, and lived for years in rude plenty.

The first man to settle in Point Reyes was one Smith who was shortly after joined by one Blaisdell.

Between 1840 and 1845, the county began to settle up more rapidly, but it was not until 1845 that the hardy pioneers seeking homes on the Pacific, crossed the plains in any number.

The Bear Flag was raised in the adjoining county of Sonoma in June, 1846, and Marin was the scene of more than one battle between its followers and the Californians, but to recount in manner intelligible to strangers, the story of these occurrences, it would be necessary to go more fully into the general history of the State, and into the cause, progress and conclusion of this eventful struggle for the supremacy between the Saxon and Celtic, and the Latin races, than is either appropriate or convenient on this occasion.

In 1844, James Miller and his father-in-law, Martin Murphy, undertook to convey a party of sixty across the plains. After a tedious journey of six months, they were caught in the Sierras by a snow storm. Log huts were built to shelter the women and children, and leaving them in charge of Mr. Miller, Murphy and the men set out in search of some California settlement, where they could get supplies. Murphy and his party reached General Sutter's fort near Sacramento, but war having broken out, they were compelled to join the ranks of the insurgents and marched to San Jose. After some weeks they were allowed to start back to the rescue of their imprisoned kinsfolk. In the meantime, the snow bound women and children were approaching the starvation point. James Miller becoming desperate, with his brave wife's consent, set out with his son William, a lad of twelve, in the desperate hope of obtaining relief; with a gun and a blanket and a little meat, he undertook the perilous expedition. For four or five days he traveled over the snow, his son following in his foot-prints. At length the boy from sheer exhaustion gave up in dispair, and throwing his tin cup and his blanket over a cliff, lay down to die. Sleep refreshed him, however, and he again set out with renewed vigor, and running on ahead of his father, his sharper ears heard

the welcome sound of jingling bells. The relief party was at hand. The trip back to camp was made in one day, and the hungry ones were fed and cheered by the plentiful food supplied by that noble pioneer, Sutter. With clearer weather, the party reached the valleys of California, many settling in Marin, having marvelously escaped the horrible fate which befell another expedition at Donner Lake.

James Miller still resides in Marin County, in a fine old mansion called "Miller Hall," four miles out on the Petaluma road, on what was once known as the Las Gallinas ranch, and his son William is the well-known real estate dealer of San Rafael. On Miller's arrival, there were only two white residents outside of the Mission, in San Rafael, Timothy Murphy, and Don Antonio Osio.

In those days grain farming was unknown, except for household needs of the rancher. Commerce was chiefly confined to hides, tallow and pelts, Marin County at that time abounding in otter and other fur bearing animals. Cattle and horses were almost the only personal property known. There being no roads, wheeled vehicles were rare and rude, and there was not a wheelwright in the county. In what, since the wreck of the United States war ship, has been called Tennessee valley, herds of elk grazed; bears ranged in comparative peace on the slopes of Tamalpais. In the valleys and on the rolling hills, thousands upon thousands of cattle found rich pasturage, and grew fat on the wild oats with which they were covered.

With the discovery of gold, the white population of Marin, increased from two or three score at most, each year, until it is now approaching 15,000. Men found other occupations than raising cattle; the rich lands around Antonio, Novato, and Tomales and other districts, were plowed, and the potatoes, oats and hay grown on them found a ready market in the neighboring city of San Francisco. The wild, big horned steer of the Mexicans, was replaced by the quiet milch cow of the dairymen. Saw mills were built and the giants of centuries growth found their way into the hands of San Francisco carpenters. Schooners threaded their way up the navigable sloughs, or sought for available landing places along the shores of ocean and bay; commerce sprung up, and was followed by manufactures. The scene changed; the adobe gave way to the ramed house, as the rude Indian hut had given way to the adobe hacienda. Time has worked its wonders in Marin, as marvelously as in any other part of California. Seventy years from the making of the first adobe for the erection of the old Mission of San Rafael, we find a populous county, intersected by two railroads and excellent highways in every direction; prosperous villages and rapidly growing towns; busy factories and thriving grain fields, orchards and vineyards, and as many, or perhaps more, handsome residences in proportion to its habitants, than any county in central or northern California, and yet the settlement and improvement of southern Marin can hardly be said to have begun. As the scenery is unrivalled for romantic beauty, and its climate for salubrity, so surely will it prove unrivalled in its attractions for "home builders," whether they be Californians or strangers fleeing from the inclement climate and dreary plains of other states.

County Boundaries and the Townships of Marin.

Prior to the division of the newly admitted state of California, of the American Union, into counties, Marin was a part of the district of Sonoma. The first California legislature, which met in San Jose, in the Winter of 1849-50, divided the state into counties, and established the boundaries of the County of Marin. In 1854, the act was amended, and again in 1860. The present boundaries as described by the last Act, are as follows:

"Beginning on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the inlet, called Estero Americano, and running up the middle of said Estero, to its head; thence following the road which leads from Bodega to San Rafael, passing between the rocks known by the name of Dos Piedros to the Laguna of San Antonio; thence following down the middle of said laguna to its outlet, which forms the creek of San Antonio; thence following down the middle of said creek to its entrance into Petaluma creek; thence following down the middle of said creek to the Bay of San Pablo, and into said bay to the boundary of Contra Costa county; thence along said boundary of Contra Costa county, into the said Bay of San Pablo, to the middle of the Straits of San Pablo; thence following in a direct line from the middle of said straits to the Invincible rock, situate in the Bay of San Francisco, near the entrance of the Straits of San Pablo; thence southwardly, by a direct line so as to include the Island of Los Angeles, to a point in the Bay of San Francisco, equi-distant between said island and Bird Island; thence in a direct southerly line to its intersection with the present line of the County of San Francisco at the mouth of the bay; thence with said county line, three miles into the ocean; thence in a northerly direction parallel with the coast to place of beginning, including three small islands called Los Angeles, Dos Hermanos, and Marin islands, with the entire area and limits hereby described, for the said County of Marin."

In 1862, Marin was divided into eight townships, which exist today. They are: San Rafael, the county seat, Novato, San Antonio, Tomales, Nicasio, Point Reyes, Bolinas, and Sausalito.

THE magnificent and luxuriant growth of Japonicas of the citrus vartiey, show what our county is capable of.

Sausalito Township.

Sausalito Township Comprises all of Marin, south of the townships of San Rafael and Bolinas, and includes not only new and old Sausalito villages, but Tiburon and Angel Island. This township is bounded on the east by San Pablo bay, on the south by Golden Gate and on the west by the ocean. It contains two good harbors, Richardson bay and Tiburon. The former is a popular anchorage for large sailing vessels waiting for a charter and the latter has been the last refuge of the Pacific Mail and other large steamers, prior to their being broken up or burnt for the sake of the metal they contained. On the water front of New Sausalito the North Pacific Coast Railroad (narrow gauge) Company, as will be seen by the illustration on another page, has established its passenger and freight wharves. At Tiburon are the slips and wharves of the San Francisco and North Pacific (broad guage) Company. Both companies, especially the latter, have spent large sums in construction. The shops and a large hotel of the S. F. and N. P. Company, which were first constructed at Donahue, on Petaluma creek, the former terminus of the road, have recently been removed to Tiburon. The workshops of the Narrow Guage Company are located about a mile north of the Ferry landing at the foot of Woodward's valley. The anchorage front of Sausalito was frequented in early days by ships of war, on account of the excellent fresh water and the facilities for putting it on board. The strait between the eastern peninsula of this township and Angel Island, derives its name from the British war vessel, Racoon. This anchorage was also much frequented by whalers who returned from the north for winter quarters. The first settler as we have said, was John Read, who came to San Francisco in 1826, and who is believed to be the first Irishman who settled permanently on the Pacific Coast. He came to Sausalito in 1826 but left again and returning in 1832, he erected a small shanty in old Sausalito and plied a small boat across the bay, carrying passengers. This was the first ferry boat on the bay, or probably in the state. We speak more fully of Read in another place. The second settler in the township was Captain William Antonio Richardson, his second name being given him on his adopting the Catholic faith. He arrived in Sausalito in April, 1836. The third was Captain Leonard Story in 1849, who was followed by George Millwater, Robert Parker, David Clingan, Charles Hill, McCormack and others. Sausalito Township is divided into three school districts. Richardson's district, which includes new and old Sausalito—Sausalito district to the north, embracing Blithedale, Corte Madera and a part of the Read's rancho, and from San Pablo bay to Bolinas bay; Read district comprises the Tiburon peninsula.

The climate of the township is very diversified. The heats of summer and the cold of winter are both modified by the proximity of the ocean and bay, but the western or ocean side is subject to high winds and frequent fogs. On the eastern side the climate is more temperate, and except in a few spots where the sea breezes slip down from the low gaps in the hills which form the backbone of the township, the climate is delightful. The products of the township are still largely milk and butter, grain is grown chiefly for hay for winter feed. Except in the gardens of New Sausalito, fruits have not been much grown since the orchards set out by Richardson and Read aud which yet survive in spite of the neglect of over twenty years. Apples, pears, walnuts, plums, cherries and even citrus fruits in favored localities do well. Grapes have not succeeded so well, except in favored situations or of the hardier kinds, but with proper care would no doubt do well. In describing the several districts we propose to go more into detail.

A Few Pioneers.

John Read, as we say elsewhere, came to Sausalito in 1826, but his application for the Sausalito rancho being refused, he went to Cotate rancho in Sonoma County and made application for it. Before he received the grant he was driven off by the Indians who burnt all his improvements and his crops. Father Quijos who then had charge of the San Rafael and Sonoma Missions gave him charge of the former, as *Major domo*. Read left the Mission for Sausalito in 1832. In 1833 he applied for and some years later, 1843, received the final papers for the grant of Corte Madera rancho, now called the Read Grant. He selected the ground now known by the name of Deffenbach, who was the husband of his daughter, Ynez, as the site of his residence. He first erected a small hut of split boards, placed on end and covered with shakes. He then built an adobe, eighteen by thirty, which stood until a few years ago and in which Mrs. Deffenbach was born. He began the construction of a larger adobe in 1843, twenty-four feet by forty-five and two stories, and containing six rooms, but died before its completion. In this house the Deffenbach family lived until shortly after the death of Mrs. Deffenbach, when it was burnt. The lumber of this house was sawn at Read's Mill, a view of the ruins of which we give on another page. Mr. Read was struck down by fever, and in the absence of a physician, was bled by an inexperienced pratictioner and his strength so reduced, that death ensued. John Read married in 1836, Senorita Hilaria Sanchez, a native of the Presidio of Yerba Buena, San Francisco, and daughter of Don Jose Antonio Sanchez, Commandante. Mrs. Read bore her husband two sons and two daughters. The eldest of whom John, now lives on his portion of the Read Ranch. After Mr. Read's death, Mrs. Read married again and had one daughter, who is married to Supervisor

Boyle of Blithedale. Mrs. Read died in 1872 at the age of fifty-five.

William Antonio Richardson followed the sea from the age of twelve and arrived in San Francisco bay, mate of a vessel, in August, 1822. Two years latter he received a grant of 200 varas square in the Pueblo of Yerba Buena. In 1825 he married Senorita Maria Antonia Martinez, daughter of Ygnacco Martinez, for whom the town of that name in Contra Costa county was named. In 1828 he made application for the Sausalito rancho, and obtained it in 1838. In 1835 he was appointed Captain of the port of San Francisco and held that office for eleven years. Meantime, 1836, with his family he moved to Sausalito, spending the first night under a ship's sail, spread over a bended sapling. His first house, twelve by fourteen feet, was built of boards, whip sawed by Indians at Corte Madera. Later in the year he built near by an adobe sixteen by twenty, afterwards enlarged, the ruins of which were plainly visible a few years ago and are still recognizable. He began the erection of a much larger adobe residence and had got the walls well up when an unusually heavy and unexpected storm destroyed them. Richardson died at the age of fifty-three, April 1858, and was buried on the south side of the canon, a little west of his residence. In 1875 his remains were removed to the Catholic cemetery of San Rafael. The property mainly passed into the hands of Throckmorton and his associates. Senora Richardson, once the owner of a magnificent domain, is still residing in San Rafael in very moderate circumstances.

Captain Leonard Story, took up his abode in Sausalito, Christmas day, 1849, and found shelter in an old shanty, probably the one built by John Read, when he was running the pioneer Ferry. Some of the party took refuge in an old saw mill and adjoining sheds. Story's first house was built of saw mill slabs. His next was a house, the frame of which was brought from the east, at a cost of $1,000, and was one story and one-half and eighteen feet by thirty feet.

San Rafael's Duty.

It has long been known the world over, that California was possessed of great mineral resources, then came the knowledge that her agricultural resources, not only equalized, but exceeded her mineral resources, in the days of their greatest development. Intelligent people of every country, have for years been more or less informed of the extent and productiveness of her wheat fields, of her vineyards and orchards, and have heard something of, through printed descriptions, paintings and photographs and oral accounts by returned tourists, of her deep fissured and steep walled canyons, her majestic mountains, her great interior plains and beautiful coast valleys, her miles of orange groves, and her great forest growths. In all the European languages these subjects have been read and talked about. Excursionists and members of conventions, commercial, industrial, scientific, civil, social and semi-military, who have visited California have given our advantages a broader recognition and more general notoriety. California has been fairly advertised of late years to the world, and well she deserves all that has been said of her mineral and agricultural wealth, of her wines and her fruits, of her scenery and her climate. Strangely enough, it is not her mines, her wheat fields, her orchards or her vineyards, but her scenery and climate that seems the most likely to bring us the largest number of visitors, looking for suitable places of residence. We see this in the rapid filling up of two or three of the southern counties. The settlement of Los Angeles, and San Diego is, of course, more due to climate than to scenery, and can only be accounted for by the southern overland routes being favorites with tourists. Thus the first view of California, and taste of our climate, so captivated them that they sought no farther, but chose their location at once. They knew that San Francisco was built on a sandy peninsula, and subject to winds and fogs, but they did not know then, and thousands of them do not yet believe, that Central and Northern California far exceeds in scenery, and most of it in climate, any of the southern counties.

Of Marin little has hitherto been known, even among persons who have spent twenty or thirty years of their lives in adjoining counties.

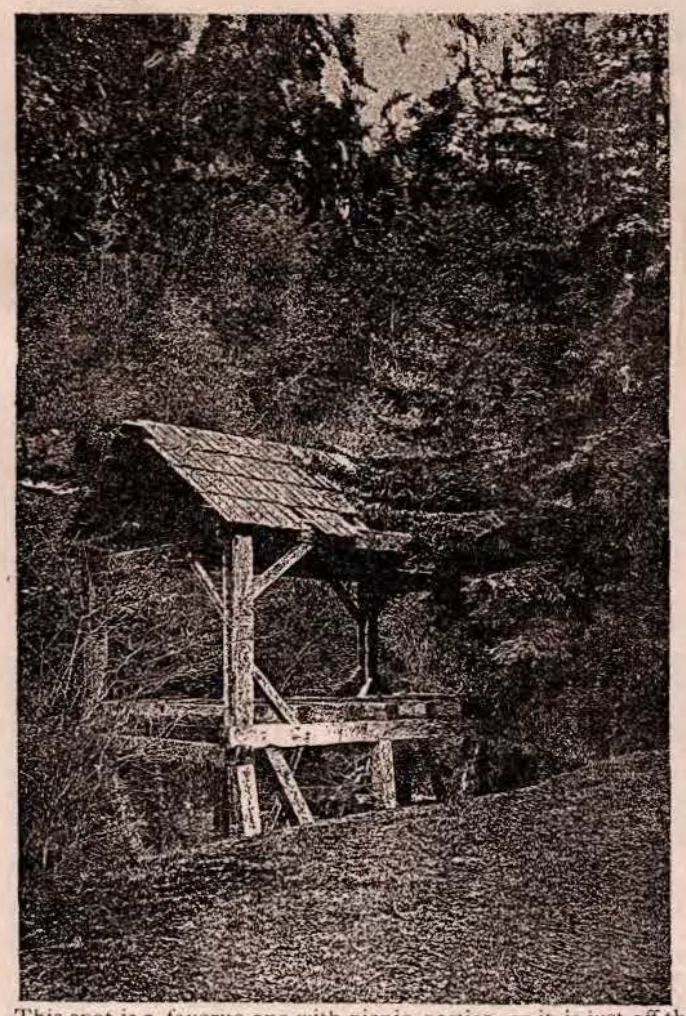
In this publication we have attempted to enlighten, not only the people residing in other portions of California, but eastern tourists, and convince them that until they have visited this, the most picturesque of all our counties, they have not seen California. Until they have experienced the Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter climates of southeastern Marin, they can form no correct idea of what Californians, who know the state from north to south, and east to west, mean when they talk "climate." If California is to be, and it surely will, the recreation ground and sanitarium of all wealthy Americans of leisure, and of thousands of rich European invalids, then Marin will become as well known, and be more frequently visited by strangers than any other county of its size in the state.

The average wealth of the inhabitants of the town of San Rafael now exceeds the average wealth of the inhabitants of any town of the same population in California. But its present wealth is nothing to what its future will be, when its beauties and advantages, as a place of residence, become fully known.

The present residents and the land owners have a duty to perform, however, if they would be just to themselves, and reap the rich harvest within their reach. They must secure and maintain a good economic, but judiciously liberal local government; they must enforce such ordinances as will promote peace and quiet; they must keep their sewerage system *en rapport* with the growth of the suburbs; their streets, roads and bridges must always be in the best of order; no dust, no slovenly sidewalks; no nuisances, no disorder must be allowed. Moreover every effort must be made to improve the educational facilities; high schools and colleges, for advanced pupils, should be established by the tax-payers, by corporations or by private individuals. If all these things are done, San Rafael will have no rival in her claims, on the best class of families seeking this coast for permanent residences.

The Old Mill.

One of the most romantic of the many beautiful canons in the lower slopes of Mount Tamalpais, is that which John Read selected in 1834 for the site of his saw mill. We give an illustration from a photograph of the mill as it at present stands. The mill was run by an undershot wheel and considerable lumber was sawn for Mr. Read's own use and for sale. After Mr. Read's death, the mill lay idle for some years. About 1848 a man named Weaver leased the mill and stumpage, on shares with the Read heirs. In 1489 a company organized in Baltimore, under the name of the Baltimore and Frederick Trading and Mining Company, arrived in California with a large supply of machinery and saws, and erected a steam mill in Corte Madera. About this time to avoid competition with a near neighbor, the company bought Weaver's interest in the Read concern and employed David Clingan and a man named Trainor to enlarge and refit the mill. Neither mill was run for any length of time, as the company disbanded in April 1850 and the Corte Madera property passed into the hands of R. R. Buckelew. The ruins of the earlier mill stand on land now a part of the Throckmorton ranch.



This spot is a favorite one with picnic parties, as it is just off the Blithedale road and only about a mile from the highway, running from Sausalito to San Rafael and an easy walk from the Blithedale depot of the N. P. C. R. R.

PLANS are being drawn for a third grand hotel in Marin. We have already described, at length, the hotel "Rafael," at San Rafael, and mentioned plans for the hotel to be built this winter, on the Sunnyside Tract at San Anselmo. Now we hear of a third large hotel, for the accommodation of tourists and summer visitors, to be erected at Corte Madera. These three with the El Monte as now enlarged, at Sausalito, will place Marin county in a higher rank for first-class hotels, than any Central or Northern California county, San Francisco alone excepted.

BUY a Copy of this Magazine and send it to your friends East.

Sir Francis Drake.

The walls of the chamber of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, are adorned by several portraits of historical interest, only one of which is especially appropriate for reproduction in this work. We refer to the portrait in oil of

"THE NAVIGATOR,"

Sir Francis Drake. This painting was presented to the city by those well known pioneers, and lovers of all that pertained to art, the late Messrs. Barry and Patten.

In presenting this historical portrait to the City Fathers, Alderman Carter, at a meeting of the Assistant Board of Aldermen, August 21, 1854, read a letter from the donors, which we give in full, though historians of the present day may question some of the statements.

COMMUNICATION FROM MESSRS. BARRY AND PATTEN.

Sir Francis Drake, the first Saxon who visited the shores of California, wintered in the bay near Bodega, called since that time, (1579-80) "Sir Francis Drake's Bay." On his second voyage he came under the auspices of his soverign, Queen Elizabeth, and had quite a fleet under his command, and on this occasion gave the Spaniards on the Pacific good reason to remember him. Sir Francis returned with such immense booty in gold, silver and jeweled images, crucifixes, vessels, etc., taken from the churches, besides ingots and money, that he came into great favor with his royal mistress; but it made a rupture with the Spanish crown, which was only healed by a restoration of a portion of the spoils. Sir Francis came to California in a forty ton vessel, inferior in size to our present pilot boats, forming quite a contrast to the splendid leviathan clippers, which now float so majestically, with their snowy wings, past the same pillars of the Golden Gate, that served as land marks for Sir Francis to steer his adventurous little barque nearly three centuries ago—before even a prophet dreamed of Peter Smith, tax titles, Potrero or Pueblo, or the roar of the breakers, or the scream of the sea bird had given way to the more discordant wrangling of rapacious land sharks, or unprincipled officials.

Before these things had entered the brain of the wildest speculator of the future, before the Pilgrims stood on Plymouth Rock, Sir Francis had circumnavigated the globe, the first time, for, be it remembered, Magellan died in the attempt, and the voyage was half accomplished. History tells us, that Sir Francis circumnavigated the globe under the following circumstances: After ransacking and burning the Spanish cities of the Pacific, he feared that if he returned by the same course which he came, he might be intercepted by the Spaniards. Consequently he sought for a northern passage in Upper California, but finding none sailed for England by way of India. On his arrival he was received with signal honors by Elizabeth, who honored him by visiting him on board his ship, where Sir Francis entertained his royal visitor by a beautiful banquet.

The dress in which Sir Francis is represented in this portrait, was the one in which he received Elizabeth on shipboard, and it is very easy to imagine that the daring navigator was not unwilling to doff the stiff costume and the uncomfortable point lace ruff of Elizabeth's time, for the easier and more accustomed sailor's habit. This portrait is by William Sharp, one of the most talented artists in America, after Miraveldt, a distinguished painter of the sixteenth century, and is a correct and authentic copy from the original portrait in England.

The City of San Francisco can congratulate herself on the possession of the portrait to hang in her council chambers. It is free to the sight of every citizen, and to the contemplative mind affords a vast field, a boundless area, for its exercise. Who can tell or even imagine our destiny three centuries hence! It would have seemed madness in one of that age to have predicted such progress in every branch of art and science, and yet, three hundred years hence, may show to our descendants even greater advance.

Mr. Carter's eloquence will readily supply all deficiencies in the above desultory facts in history of Drake the Navigator.

Respectfully yours,
BARRY & PATTEN.

The gift was accepted, and the thanks of the Board tendered to the donors, and recorded on the Minutes. Though this portrait of the first of the Saxon race known to have landed on the shores of California, and who was certainly the first to land on the soil of Marin, has often been loaned to the Art Union of San Francisco, we believe this is the first time it has been reproduced by the skill of the photographer, and lithographed for any publication.

Population.

According to the Great Register of Marin, as made up for the election in the autumn of 1886, there were 1809 voters in the county. Of these 1485 appeared at the polls at the election referred to. By the usual computation, the number of voters enrolled on the register would show a population of less than 10,000. It must be remembered that there are both in San Rafael and Sausalito, a considerable number of British, some with families, who are not naturalized, that many property owners and residents of Marin vote in San Francisco, and that many newcomers failed to have their name transferred from the register of the counties they came from, or neglected in other ways to get their names on the register in time.

The United States census of 1880, made the population of Marin 11,325, and judging by the number of buildings in the county erected since that year, with the natural increase of two per cent per annum, the present population cannot be less than 14,000 and may be nearly 15,000. The increase in the number of children of school age, and under five years of age, in the past seven years, seem to justify the latter estimate.

Vital Statistics.

Death has its victims in San Rafael as well as in less favored climes, but they are few in proportion to the resident population. The deaths of persons who have lived over three months in San Rafael have not exceeded 35 to 40 a year. This with a fixed population of about 3,000 in the town and suburbs of San Rafael shows a remarkably healthy locality. We know of no other places, even where invalids struck with fatal disease do not resort, that can show such a light mortality table. A death rate, at the highest of 13 to 14 in the thousand in a year, speaks volumes for the climate, and the water.

Sausalito Township Schools.

In Sausalito township there are three school districts, Richardson, including New and Old Sausalito, Sausalito district, including Blithedale, and Read's, including Tiburon. Richardson has 265 children between five and seventeen, of whom 161 attended the public schools, and 20 the private schools. The number of children in the district under five, was 111. In Sausalito district there were 27 children beween five and seventeen, of whom 21 attended school, and 17 under five years of age. In Read district there were 32 children between five and seventeen, of whom 27 attended the public schools and 19 children under five years of age.

LAUREL GROVE, a secluded and shady nook, situated in the southwestern part of San Rafael valley, is a place of frequent resort on account of its charm for picnic parties from the town, San Francisco snd surrounding country. Here is a grove of stately laurel trees, some of extraordinary diameter, whose wide spreading branches make a dense shade. Under these monarchs of the forest, Mr. Coleman has constructed a platform surrounded by by seats and other conveniences, for the accommodation of dancing parties.

THE GARDENS of Marin, not only those of professional florists, but of private individuals, exceed in beauty those of any part of the State, and that is like saying they are the finest known in America. Roses aud geraniums are unrivalled, and fuschias grow to trees. Sausalito gardens are admitted by the trade to furnish the finest roses that reach the San Francisco market. Even at Point Bonita, in the gardens attached to the lighthouse buildings, roses and all other varieties of flowers flourish where a sligiht fence protects them from the extreme force of the ocean winds.

Sausalito to San Rafael.

On landing at Sausalito, especially should the visitor take a drive through the picturesque roads which wind up among the hills, he will be more struck with the beautiful locations of some of the residences than he was in viewing them from the bay (as represented in our panorma of south Sausalito.) A list of these residences would read like a page from a directory, but yet some we should mention are that of H. C. Campbell, Esq., attorney of the San Francisco Savings Union, and of George Tashiera, Esq., of the McCullam Fishing and Trading Company. (Illustrated). Of the Hon. Charles Mason, H. B. M., Vice Consul, of D. F. Tillinghast, F. E. Russell, Paul Fleury, Robert George, Melville Attwood, Thomas W. Jackson, J. Holmes, Francis Avery, James H. Gardner, W. T. Barrett, Secretary of the San Francisco Gas Light Company, F. B. Chandler, T. E. K. Cormac, H. Cartan of Cartan & McCarty, —— Foster, Robert Rutherford, A. D. Bell, H. A. Cobb Jr., —— Avilla, L. B. Spencer, John Richards, J. W. Sperry, Esquires and many others.

Passing along the road northward many pretty cottages and dairymen's homesteads come into view, and beautiful sites are seen, still waiting for builders of villas to come and adorn and occupy them. When within a mile of the boundary of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company's estate, we come upon "Gilead," the estate of Col. O. Livermore, (illustrated). The contour of the hills, in this view, is a fair representation of the country for a mile or more to the north as well as to the south. Near "Gilead" though not shown in our illustration, is the present residence of F. E. Russell Esq. Blithedale cannot be seen from the county road, and must not be judged by the landscape at the point where the road that to popular resort leaves the Marin County road. There is perhaps little that would attract an eastern visitor looking for a villa site until we have crossed the divide, and entered the valley of Corte Madera. On the south side of the ridge, after we have passed Cayote Creek, the Sausalito Land Company's boundary, there are occasionally portions of the road where the summer breezes blow more fiercely than is pleasant to those unaccustomed to wind, but when the traveler by rail emerges from the tunnel, which pierces the spur of Mount Tamalpais, or descends the northern side of the grade over this ridge, and has entered Corte Madera Valley, he experiences an entire and very pleasant change in the climate. Leaving the home and land of James S. McCue, on his right, he passes by "Owl's Wood," the home place of Frank M. Pixley, Esq. of the *Argonaut*, [Illustrated], thence on past the King ranch, recently sold to a syndicate; thence to Callot's vineyard and wine cellar and brickyard, by any number of smaller places until he reaches Murray's an old timer. Adjoining this is a beautiful and extensive place at the very footstool of Mount Tamalpais, bought from Murray, and now owned by Mr. Kent. This place would have been well worth describing, but the owner's ill health interfered with us getting that view of the grounds necessary for giving them a suitable mention. Just beyond Tamalpais station, is Tamalpais Villa. This comprises a main building and a number of cottages and other adjuncts, of which Mr. J. Ross Jackson, a well known California journalist, is the proprietor. This beautiful place in almost the center of San Anselmo Valley, is one of the most popular resorts for families and others, on this favorite road; and under the able, executive management of Mrs. Jackson is most deservedly so. Leaving Tamalpais Villa a few steps, there is a very pleasantly located private boarding house, facing the mountain. By turning to the right, the traveler would pass Miramonte, the country residence of California's great lawyer, great in Spanish land law, and equally great in American civil and criminal law, Hall McAllister, Esq. Above him on the left, is the mansion of Mr. Fisher, which we have mentioned before. If the traveler follows the road over the hill, he will pass through Laurel Grove, where he will gain his first view of San Rafael, from one of the points which we selected for one of the smaller, representations of this pretty town. But he may prefer to reach San Rafael by the longer, but more level route of Anselmo Valley, and the railroad junction. He will then pass the residences and extensive properties of G. E. Butler, Esq., "The Knolls" belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Geary, of Miss Reynolds, of Edward Bosqui Esq., who has purchased, and is making large additions to the old Ross homestead; the fine large villa residence of L. H. Allen Esq. of the firm of Allen & Lewis; the present residence of Mrs. Ross; the beautiful homes of the Hon. Southard Hoffman, Commissioner of the United States District Court, Clinton Jones Esq., P. W. Ames Esq.; "Rose Cottage" belonging to James Moore Esq., H. A. Cobb Jr's. pretty cottage and that of T. Reynolds Esq. On the northeastern side are the great parks and residences of J. G. Kittle Esq., and William Barber Esq. On the opposite side of the valley Albert Dibblee Esq. has an immense estate running back into the foot-hills of the mountain, with his mansion on an elevated bench commanding an extensive view. Adjoining Mr. Dibblee, is the great Sunnyside Tract, of which we speak at length elsewhere, and give an illustration. We almost forgot to mention the very picturesque little Gothic Church of the Episcopalians, near Ross station.

From thence on past San Anselmo station and junction are many beautiful places; before the traveller reaches the West End of San Rafael. In San Rafael there are many fine houses besides those we illustrate, as instance Mrs. Alexander Forbes, Louis Schloss, Wm. T. Coleman, Lewis Gerstle, Thomas Menzies Esqs. nd three or four score more.

We give a full page illustration of the residence of L. H. Sweeney, Esq., of Dodge, Sweeney & Co., of Col. J. Mervyn Donahue, president of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, and of Henry P. Wood, Esq., of the firm of Wood & Christansen, of San Rafael and of Wood & Wattles of San Francisco. The fine old pines from which the latter place takes its name, are a distinctive feature in the general landscape. The handsome residence of William Curlett, Esq., of Curlett & Cuthbertson, architects of San Francisco, and architects for the Hotel "Rafael," was not quite finished when we took the photograph, from which the lithograph illustration was made. We give also, views of the residences of A. W. Foster, Esq., of the San Francisco firm of Wakefield & Co., which we describe at some length elsewhere; of Mrs. D. F. Nye, D. Sutherland, Esq., and Mrs. L. Velasco; also of the beautiful residence and charming surroundings of Frank Goerl, Esq., the enterprising brewer of Marin County.

Bear Valley.

Although there is another valley called Bear in Marin, yet the Bear Valley, proper, and that one containing all attractions for visitors and sight-seerers lies near Olema, on the property of Chas. Webb Howard, Esq. The little stream meandering through the Valley, being the dividing line and natural boundary, between the properties of Mr. Howard and the Hon. Jas. McM. Shafter.

In early days, and for some years after, the American occupation of California, a single horse path, or trail, lead from Olema to the ocean, through what is now known as Bear Valley, and was used by the Indians and rancheros in their journeyings to the coast, in quest of game and sea fish. At that period, the noble elk, now about extinct in this State, roamed over the *mesas* and in the valleys of the Point Reyes Coast Range in tens of thousands. There assembled the fathers from the missions of San Rafael with their attendant vaqueros and Indian hunters, to lassoe and shoot the elk for their winter's supply of food, which for future use they salted down. Hundreds of elk have been captured and destroyed in a few days. The bones and antlers of these splendid animals, still can be gathered in quantities on the spot where they were killed, lying beaten and bleaching with sunshine and storm-weather.

A beautiful, although small, trout stream runs east and west through the valley which twenty to twenty-five years ago abounded with splendid trout, many of them running as heavy as two to three pounds each, but at this day the stream is almost fished out, and scarcely a decent sized trout can be caught. In the spring, however, when the season first opens, a fair sized basket of the speckled beauties can be taken, but they rarely run over seven or eight inches in length.

But the principal attraction of this beautiful gorge in the hils, is its picturesqueness, its semi-tropical verdure and its wonderful growth of ferns. In these last, from the delicate maiden's hair, to those of two to three feet high; on many of the spurs running towards the valley this canyon abounds, and all along the borders of the stream these ferns grow in great profusion; in fact, on some hillsides covering acres in extent; they are a never failing sight of beauty to the vision. Noble alders, laurels and other forest trees, peculiar to the Coast Range grow here to immense size, and retain their bright foliage the year round.

The valley is quite a resort for picnic parties, and as a drive through to the ocean, cannot be surpassed, especially on a hot day when the delightful coolness under the shade, and the cold, clear waters of the creek are particularly delicious and refreshing. The temperature of the water of Bear Valley creek is remarkably low, and no matter how high the temperature of the atmosphere may be, the water is always as cold as if drawn fresh from a mountain lake in Winter. The origin of the name "Bear Valley," it is understood, was given it many years ago, because of the great number of bears which frequented it, and the success of those hunting for bear meat in the vicinity. On one of the charming sites in this valley, Mr. Howard has erected a pretty hunting box, known as the Howard Cottage, and rented by John Orr, Esq, of the firm of Orr & Atkins, of San Francisco, for a Summer resort.

Dixie School District.

In mentioning the school districts in San Rafael township, we own that the most important one outside of San Rafael school district, and the third largest in the county, namely Dixie—Dixie has 177 children between five and seventeen, of whom, however, only 76 attended the public school, but then 98 were educated at the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

ERRATA.—In mentioning Mr. Sperry's improvements in Sausalito, we incorrectly printed his name as Jas. N. Sperry instead of Jas. W. Sperry. A very stupid blunder occurs in some copies of this issue, which escaped notice until the press had been running some time, in printing the word "fauna" instead of ferns.

THIS Magazine is on sale at the principal news stands in San Rafael, Sausalito and San Francisco.

THIS Magazine will prove interesting to your friends East, mail them a Copy.

Dr. Burdell's Estates.

The story of James Black and some account of the great properties this pioneer settler acquired, form an interesting chapter in the history of Marin, and is a very appropriate preface to a description of the estates held and cultivated by his son-in-law, Dr. Galen Burdell.

On another page we have given some facts about the Nicasio ranch, and how 9478 acres were confirmed to James Black. We have also mentioned the adobe buildings erected by the father of Camillo Ynitia, and by himself later. These Indians were the last two chiefs of the Olompalis. While they were a powerful tribe, Camillo Ynitia, Camillo the first, seems to have adopted Spanish ideas of property, as well as a Spanish name, for he not only lived in a fine adobe residence, which he had erected, abutting on the smaller one built by his father, and the first adobe dwelling erected north of San Francisco, but he made an application to the authorities for two square leagues of land. His application was not granted, however, until 1843. The claim of his assignee was filed with the U. S. Commissioner in 1852, and the grant was confirmed by that body, and by the U. S. District Court, in 1857, and the appeal to the United States Supreme Court was dismissed in the same year. The grant contained 8,877 acres. *Vide* the Hoffman's Reports.

The Olompali, or Camillo Ynitia grant, as well as the Nicasio grant came into the hands of James Black, and it is through the daughter of the latter, Mrs. Burdell, that Dr. Burdell becomes the owner. Such being the case, an extended further notice, as we have said, of the late Mr. Black will not be out of place.

James Black was born in Inverness, Scotland in 1807, but shortly removed to Liverpool, his father receiving the appointment of Dock Master at that port. Young Black's roving disposition led him to follow the sea. In 1837 he shipped on one of the Hudson Bay Company's vessels bound for our northern coast, and Vancouver Island, in search of hides and pelts. The ship touched at Monterey, and young Black being sick with typhoid fever, was put ashore, the captain promising him to call at that port on his return voyage, and if Black was alive, to take him on board. But that was the last that the people of Monterey saw of that vessel. Juan B. Cooper took care of the sick man, and when he got well gave him employment. While at Monterey he formed a friendship like that of Damon and Pythias, with another Scotchman, Edward M. McIntosh, which lasted until death parted them. McIntosh had come to this country ten years prior to Black. In 1835, General Vallejo, commander of the Mexican forces, being jealous of the encroachments of the Russians, determined to surround "Fuerte de los Rusos," now Fort Ross, with American settlements, and looking around for suitable men for this purpose, he selected Black, McIntosh and James Dawson, promising each a large grant of land if they would occupy it. General Vallejo's idea seemed to be, that European born settlers, full of youthful enterprise, would stand up for their rights more stoutly than the easy going Mexicans. Black settled upon the ranch, Canada de la Jonive, in Sonoma, the one that afterward passed into the hands of Jasper O'Farrell; Dawson and McIntosh, took up the Estero Americano tract, and built a house in common. Dawson quarrelled with McIntosh and left him, sawing the house into two parts, and placing his half on the land now known as the Canada de Pogolome ranch. Black raised large numbers of cattle, and when gold mining populated the state, drove annually, large herds into the mining districts, realizing enormous profits. In 1850 he was made a member of the Court of Sessions, of Marin, and in 1852 he was elected Assessor, both of which offices he filled with fidelity and integrity. Mr. Black married, in 1843, Maria Augustine Saiz, daughter of Juan Saiz, by whom he had two daughters, only one of whom is alive, and that is the wife of Dr. Galen Burdell. Mrs. Black died in 1864, and a year or two after Mr. Black married Mrs. Pacheco, who still survives him, Mr. Black having died in 1870, at the age of sixty-four. The close friendship between Mr. Black and Mr. McIntosh lasted until death, and Mr. McIntosh died in Dr. Burdell's house, at Olompali.

The share of the Nicasio ranch, with the Halleck Sobrante, which Mr. Black had purchased, made his Nicasio estate 12,000 acres, of which one-half, belongs to Mr. Black's widow, and the other to Dr. and Mrs. Burdell.

With the Novato estate, Doctor Burdell owns the princely domain of 20,000 acres, the greater portion of which is as rich as the richest land in California; *ergo*, as rich as the richest in the world.

In addition to his other ranches, Mr. Black purchased of Simmons, before he assigned to Peachy, 1,000 acres of the Novato ranch. The remainder of the Novato ranch, as we have mentioned elsewhere, is now the property of F. C. DeLong. This slice cut off of the Novato ranch now belongs to Dr. Burdell. Dr. Burdell also owns a large tract of salt marsh, in Novato Township, which he obtained through "Jack" Martin; this with the 1,000 acres segregated from the Novato ranch, makes Dr. and Mrs. Burdell's estates in the two townships, in round figures, 20,000 acres.

On the two ranches are seventeen dairies, rented to practical butter makers; the smallest of these dairies carrying 100, and the largest 250 cows. In Nicasio the usual rent is $25 a cow, and ten per cent. of the calves; by the acre this would run from $2.50 to $3.00. In Novato, the basis of rental is the land with the use of the cows free, and the charge is about $2.00 an acre.

On the dairy lands of the Novato ranch are ten orchards, with from twenty to three bundred trees. On every rented subdivision, indeed, of both ranches, there are apples, pears, quinces, fig, pomegranate, persimmon, apricot, peach, plum and other stone fruit trees, and berries growing thriftily. On the eastern slopes of the hills in Novato, grape vines do exceedingly well. At his home place in Olompali, Dr. Burdell has sixty acres of bearing vines, and on the 1,000 acres spoken of, there are ten acres of bearing vines of the Zinfandel variety.

On the Olompali mountain there are 800 acres pre-eminently adapted for the growth of vines; where failure to raise grapes that would make noble wines, would be impossible. Dr. Burdell's sixty and ten acres, and the vineyards of Mr. DeLong and his tenants, make nearly 400 acres of bearing vines in this township.

In Dr. Burdell's home garden, he has fully thirty varieties of vines growing, answering the purpose of an experimental nursery.

Strange as it may appear, to those who believe that tropical or even semi-tropical plants will not thrive much north of Los Angeles County, Dr. Burdell has fairly succeeded with bananas. His first attempts were only partially successful, but with a change in location he has no doubt he will obtain ripe bananas. It should be born in mind, that the bananas sold in San Francisco are shipped from the Hawaiian Islands, when only two-thirds ripe, and that fruit ripened after gathering, never equals in flavor that ripened on the tree. The Doctor has, like many other Marin County owners, orange trees bearing fruit. Dr. Burdell has twenty varieties of orange, and all his 200 trees are bearing heavily, fruit which to say the least, is equal to that of Los Angeles. Other citrus fruits do well on his home ranch; also olive trees, planted only six years ago, are yielding fruit quite freely.

On the several ranches, including the salt marsh, as far as reclaimed, there are 3,000 head of cattle pastured in the two townships.

Apropos, to salt marsh lands, we may describe here Dr. Burdell's plan of reclamation; pickets are driven in to the land, and the flow of the tide through these rows of pickets causes an eddy, and the eddy induces deposit of the sediment held in the waters; as these hillocks of sediment form, the stakes are raised, and by repeating the process the whole surface is built up until it reaches the level of the highest tides. Dr. Burdell uses 12,000 pickets in his reclamation business, and expects by this process to reclaim every foot of his overflowed land.

This property runs from Nicasio Valley, to the boundary of the Puenta de los Reyes ranch, facing San Pablo Bay and Petaluma Creek on one side and Tomales Bay and Point Reyes on the other, and is intersected for three miles on the eastern portion by the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, and also on the west by the North Pacific Coast Railroad, Point Reyes station being on the estate.

As we have said elsewhere, Dr. Burdell lives in the adobe erected by Camilo Ynitia, which of course has had many improvements and conveniences added to it since the ownership of its aborigine builder. The older adobe built by Camilio Ynitia's father, and the oldest house in the state, north of San Francisco, has been removed from its first location, abutting on one corner of the second house. The house, however, was rebuilt with the old adobes, and forms an L to the more modern building, and is to-day occupied by the Doctor as a dining room. In pulling down the old building for removal, some of the adobes were broken and from the debris there sprang up after the first rain, wild oats. This would show that the famous wild oats of California did not come from the seed of tame oats, introduced by the Padres, but either sprang from seeds given the natives by Admiral Drake, or are indigenous to the soil.

The house is a conspicuous object from the road, and is always pointed out to strangers as one of the old land marks of Northern California. It makes a pretty picture, being reacbed by an avenue of oak, laurel and a great variety of imported trees,

Dr. Galen Burdell was born in the eastern states, and is a nephew of a gentleman bearing the same name, whose untimely taking off in New York, forms an interesting chapter in the history of great crimes committed in the United States. Dr. Burdell obtained the name of Galen probably because one of his maternal ancestors became famous in her neighborhood as a proscriber for the relief of diseases, when, what we call regularly physicians, like angels' visits, were few and far between. Young Burdell studied medicine under a relative, and took his diploma in a regular college, but afterwards chose dentistry as his profession. In course of time he drifted to a South American port on the west coast; here he met some old friends on a voyage to California, and after many refusals was persuaded to join them and accept the office of ship's surgeon on the good ship Duxberry. In due time the vessel reached this coast, but in the absence of proper charts, the vessel struck the reef off Bolinas, since known by the name of Duxberry. The vessel grounded on the reef and shortly went to pieces, but all the passengers reached the shore without injury. This was on August 22, 1849. As we have said, Dr. Burdell married a daughter of the late James Black, and on the death of the latter became in the right of his wife, full owner of her interest in the estate. Dr. Burdell is more than a fair sample of the California pioneer of 1849, brimming with vitality, enterprising in business, and though in accord with the more cautious methods of the present day, yet retaining all that spirit of hospitality which so marked the men, who, nearly forty years ago laid the foundation of the California of 1887. Many of our pioneers have participated time and again, in the generous entertainments provided for them, in "the Old Adobe."

Sausalito.

Sausalito or New Sausalito, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from the southern Valley or Old Sausalito, in which was once the main source of supply for water for ships and also for the town of Yerba Buena or San Francisco, before the Spring Valley Water Works system was established, is a portion of the Richardsou grant or Throckmorton ranch. On another page we have given a short description of Captain Richardson's settlement in Sausalito and his receipt of the grant ot the Sausalito ranch. In *Hoffman's Reports*, we read: "Guillermo Antonio Richardson, claimant for Sausalito, three square leagues, in Marin County, granted February 11th, 1835, by Juan B. Alvarado (Governor) to Jose Antonio Galinda; claim filed March 15th, 1852, confirmed by the Commission Dec. 27th, 1853, by the District Court (of U. S.) Feb. 11th, 1854, and appeal dismissed September 2d, 1857; containing 19,571 and 92 one hundredths acres.

Richardson's Mexican like improvidence, and the costs of proving his title in the American Courts, brought him into debt, and after his death the estate passed into the hands of Throckmorton and others. On April 22d, 1868, the late S. R. Throckmorton, John H. Turney and L. T. Boyd, by deed conveyed some three miles of the water front running from one-half to three-fourths of a mile back into the hills, and extending from Old Sausalito to Coyote Creek in the north, 1,000 acres, to twenty San Francisco gentlemen who had formed a partnership for the purpose; namely, Joseph P. Thompson, Charles H. Harrison, Anthony Easterby, Leonard Girard, A. William Douthett, Edward Bosqui, Maurice Dore, Henry A. Cobb, Fred. McCrellish, William A. Woodward, Charles M. Hitchcock, Fred. A. Bee, Jos. E. de la Montagnie, John Currey, Henry B. Platt, John L. Romer, Emil Grisar, J Clem Uhler and Thomas N. Cazneau. The largest owners being Thompson and H. A. Cobb, who owned one-tenth each. On September 27th, 1869, the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company was incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000 divided into 6,000 shares of the par value of $500 each. The directors for the first three months, were Maurice Dore, Jos. F. Thompson, Leonard Girard, Jno. L. Romer, Charles H. Harrison, J. E. de la Montaignie and Harry B. Platt.

The first transfer made by the company, was a deed to the pioneer of Sausalito, Captain Len Story, for lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in block 144 of the companies map, as filed in the office of the Recorder of Marin

On establishing the Sausalito ferry, the company bought a small side wheel steamer named the "Princess," and ran her four round trips a day from Meigg's wharf, and sometimes in Summer, five. There were in those days but few residents in Sausalito, who had daily business in San Francisco. It sometimes happened that the trip was made without a passenger, and one gentleman who is now a director of the company, tells us, that as a youth, he several times made the trip, when except the crew, he was the only person on board. Business, however, increased in 1873 and '74, and in 1875, the company purchased the steamer Petaluma, a double engine, side wheeler, built by that pioneer steam boat man of California, Minturn, and having refitted her at a heavy expense, put her on the route as the Petaluma of Sausalito. The company now increased their round trips to six a day in Summer, and five in Winter. On the opening of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, the Sausalito Land & Ferry Co. leased their ferry franchise to this railroad, and sold with it their boat. Under the presidency of the late Milton S. Latham, the company purchased fine steamers, the San Rafael and Sausalito. The Petaluma, which has since been almost reconstructed by the railroad company, and her name changed to Tamalpais, had the reputation of being one of the fast boats of the bay, but the San Rafael and Sausalito laid over everything in this bay, the latter having been accidentally burned at San Quentin, four or five years ago, the former can still run around any side or stern wheel boat plying on bay or river. In conveniences and elegance of equipment, the San Rafael is not equalled by any of our numerous ferry boats. The railroad company has decided for the future, to make no distinction between Smmer and Winter, but to run an uniform time table all the year; six round trips per day, and one trip landing its passengers in San Francisco at 7:15 A. M., and taking the belated ones out of the city at 6:10 P. M. The trip is generally made in twenty-five minutes, or less, from wharf to wharf, and never, even with a strong breeze and contrary tide, exceeds thirty minutes. Even the Tamalpais, when not on the berth as a relief boat, keeps pretty close to thirty minutes, under favorable weather.

Since the early days, when five or six commuters were all the company had, when the captain called the roll of his commuters before he cast off the hawser for the first morning trip, to make sure that all were on board, saying himself, that they were so few that he could not afford to leave one behind, a great change has transpired. The Sausalito commuters are now numbered by the hundreds, not reckoning those who travel by cars as well as boat.

There was a day when a man had to apologise for living in Sausalito, and when his declarations of its healthfulness, of the beauty of its marine views and of its landscape, were received with ridicule, when men were looked upon as cranks who built homes there, and plainly told, that a man might as well commit suicide, or be condemned to the penitentiary for life as live in Sausalito. Now, men envy those who have fixed their residence there, and regret that other ties prevent them from establishing a home among us. The day of apology for deserting the city, and ignoring Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and Menlo Park is gone. Those who went there in the early days, mean to live out their days there, because there is nothing, not even on the banks of Lake Como, to compare with it. Those who come from curiosity or love of novelty, to stay a week or a month, buy lots and build, and consequently there are at this time as many houses, and of better quality, building in Sausalito, as in all the southern portion of the county.

Nobody tires of Sausalito, nobody who comes to this plesant seaside village falls into ill health from any local cause, and many who have come to reside there, with wasted limbs and pallid cheeks, are now healthy and strong.

Children thrive as they thrive no where else in the state, their limbs are developed by open air exercise on the breezy hills, their blood is purified and their lungs strengthened by the ozone fresh from the sea-washed air. Outdoor life is raising a generation which will become men and women superior in grace, in vitality, stature and complexion to any other Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. The charm of Sausalito is that the scenery combines both wood and water, one view taking in the bay, its islands and San Francisco city, another, Mount Tamalpais, while behind the village are the hills which shelter it from those harsh sea winds which sweep San Francisco streets. Then again, these hills are corrugated by wooded canyons so beautiful that strangers are poistively enchanted when they first stroll through them. Winding roads have been constructed by the company in every direction, reaching the summit of the hills by easy grades. There is no such enticing location for family residences within such an easy distance of any great metropolis. If Sausalito were as near to New York or London as it is to San Francisco, its best sites would sell for enormous sums, and so they will when San Francisco, as it is expected in another score years will have a million population. The day will come when the more modest cottages of the first comers will be removed by millionaires who coveting the sites on which they stand, offer big prices which will tempt men to sell the homes which they have learned to love.

No resident of Sausalito need go far from home in search of recreation; boating, sea-bathing and salt and fresh water fishing opportunities are within a stone's throw, walks in many directions tempt him to pedestrian exercise, shaded retired spots for family picnics abound, game in abundance is to be found within half a mile of his garden gate. For his household supplies he does not need to seek the stores of San Francisco, all articles in ordinary demand are to be had in the main business street which fronts the bay. As the population is increasing, the variety of stores and the completeness of the assortment for buyers to choose from, will increase. Nothing can keep Sausalito back except the decay of San Francisco, and that is as unlikely as that the fires of the sun will burn out. Inland resorts may please some people better, but there will always be a majority who will seek homes where there are marine as well as land views, who prefer the slopes of hills with their free drainage to the flat lands of valleys, who want all the apparent advantages of remoteness from the stench, noise and bustle of town while in reality in close proximity.

We have said that Sausalito is growing, and the following list of new buildings and additions to old ones, will show how this once thinly populated burg is growing. In 1886, in January, Mrs. Windsor expended on a cottage $3,500; Mrs. Ten Boesch, $800; Mrs. Collie, $1,200; C. Dexter, $1,500. In February, George V. Kennedy, $300; Phillip Grethel, $500; L. Johnson, $1,000; F. E. Russel, $1,000; T. Ryan, $800. In March, A. R. Silva, $400. In April, Robert George, $5,000; Thomas Jackson, $4,000; William Reade, $1,600; George V. Kenney, $1,200; Mrs. A. D. Bell, $400; Phillip Grethel, $1,800. In May, H. C. Campbell, $1,000; Chas. Shultz, $1,200; Gabriel Teutruit, $800. In June, G. W. Crall, $1,000; Frank Claudinos, $2,000; Zardis & Co., $2,000. In July, Mrs. Richards, $2,000; Mrs. Hudson, $4,000; A. B. Bellincourt, $700; M. Mansebo, $200; J. B. Garcia, $400; Manuel Garcia, $700. In October, Dr. Crumpton, $2,500; Fred. B. Chandler, $4,000; Manuel Santos, $2,800; Frank Brown, $100; J. L. Streeten, $300; John T. Hill, $1,500; Paul Truett, $800, and John Schnell, $1,400, or in all thirty-eight new buildings or additions to former erections, costing in the aggregate $56,000.

In so much of the current year of 1887, as has passed, the following buildings have been or are now erecting:

Peter Martin, $1,000; J. E. Slinkey, $8,000; Henry Cartan, $6,500; J. W. Jewett, $250, ditto $750; Mrs. Small, $1,750; M. C. Hamlin, $3,300; J. Schnell, $1,200; F. E. Russell, $1,500; John Spencer, $3,500; Charles Schultz, $500; George A. Crall, $300; J. E. Russell, $2,500; H. H. Noble, $1,200-800; J. Harlan, $2,500; M. V. Avila, $2,000; James N. Sperry, $6,500; E Newbauer, $500; Staley, $300; F. Claudinos, $2,500; G. Tashiera, $3,000; O. C. Miller, $14,000; J. Gardner, $3,000; Mrs. Nealy, $1,300, and Charles Foster, $1,000, or twenty-six structures costing $69,500.

In addition to the above, Mr. Shoobert, of Shoobert, Beale & Co., is spending several thousand dollars on remodeling the Cairn's place, and George W. Meade, Esq. of San Francisco, has the plans drawn and is about commencing the construction of a house that, when completed, will cost between $20,000 and $25,000, and some other buildings will be added before the year 1887 runs out. Over $100,000, spent in building some thirty structures in one year, in a village that does not claim to have been struck by any boom, but is going along easily, on its own merits, without the adventitious aid of auction sales, brass bands or special advertising,

is not a bad showing. The assessed value of Richardson school district, that is Sausalito village, this year is $770,000.

We give a panoramic view of the southern portion of Sausalito, taken from the water and showing the steamers San Rafael and Tamalpais at the railroad wharfs, the main business street, the San Francisco Yacht Club house, the popular Del Monte hotel on the high ground, and the many residences which adorn the hillsides. This is only a portion, however, of the village, or rather town. the two valleys next on the north, are well occupied, and their residents enjoy all the advantages of what is vulgarly called the "Nob Hill" of Sausalito, and some peculiarly their own. In the view of "Gilead," the residence of Col. O. Livermore, we give a representation of the country two miles north of the steamer landing. The whole strip of land, three miles long, owned by the Sausalito Land & Ferry Company, is excellently adapted for villa residences. To promote the erection of such edifices, the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad has this year opened a passenger depot at the northern end of the valley, in which "Gilead" is situated, which will undoubtedly promote the settlement of that portion of Sausalito.

In Sausalito there are three churches, but one, the Methodist, is leased to the school trustees, the present school buildings not being large enough to accommodate all the children applying for seats. The Episcopal church have a very neat gothic structure, with a rectory attached, and its spire adds to the beauty of the landscape, from many points of view. The Catholics have also a fine building capable of seating three to four hundred people, and have purchased a large lot adjoining, on which it is the intention to erect a handsome parsonage for the resident priest.

As we have said, the electors of Sausalito have almost unanimously voted for, and the Supervisors authorized the issue of $8,-000 bonds for the erection of a handsome school house, with four finished class rooms to begin with, and so planned as to be made an eight class, full graded, school building, as the population increases. The people of Sausalito do not mean to be behind any community in the state as regards educational facilities, and are fully alive to the importance of having a first class school house, and a full corps of competent teachers.

Of the inducements Sausalito offers to heads of families, whose business calls them daily to San Francisco, we might say much more, and yet not enumerate one-half. If it cannot be recommended as especially desirable for those afflicted with lung complaints, it is even for them more desirable than San Francisco, but for ordinarily healthy people and young children, it is all that could be wished. The family that has the power of choosing for a residence, in any part of California, and cannot find a site to suit them in or between Sausalito and San Rafael, must be hard to please, so hard that nothing in the new world or the old world, would meet all their requirements.

Tomales Township.

Tomales township is situated in the northwest of Marin and adjoins Sonoma County on the north and east, and San Antonio and Nicasio on the south, and on the west is washed by the ocean and Tomales Bay. This township is watered by the Estero Americano on the extreme north, by the Estero San Antonio and Key's Creek, the latter running into Tomales Bay. The southern end of the township is rough, but fairly fertile, while that nearer the Sonoma boundary is easy rolling or valley land. The best soil is a black sandy loam, and yields heavily in oats, wheat and potatoes. Nearer the coast it runs more to sand. The hills afford fine pasturage. There are three Mexican grants in this county, namely: the Blucher in the north, the Bolsa de Tomales in the center and the Nicasio in the south. The Blucher comprises 13,595 acres, patented to Orton Hubbell, the Bolsa de Tomales 21,340 acres, and patented to John Keys and others, and the Nicasio 10,077 acres, patented to H. W. Halleck.

Thomas Wood, better known as Tom Vacquero, is said to have been the first settler not of Spanish blood, who settled in this township, but there is a great difference of opinion as to when he first visited this portion of the county, many old settlers claiming that it was between 1835 and 1840. He left this vicinity, however, and after sojourning from 1846 to 1849 in the Hawaiian Islands, he again took up his abode in the township in 1849. His life was one of strange adventures with Indians as well as bears. His second marriage was with a daughter of his tried friend and benefactor James Black, since deceased.

Among the earliest arrivals in Tomales after the discovery of gold, were John Keys, Alexander Noble, William Clark, Warren Dutton, L. W. Walker now of the Chileno Valley, and others. John Keys had been growing potatoes in Bodega for the San Francisco market in partnership with Noble, took up the land on which the town now stands, with the intention, which they carried out, of establishing an embarcadero on a tidal creek, which is still known as Keys' creek. For many years this was an important shipping point, not only for passengers coming to San Francisco, but for the products of the surrounding country. Population in the early days of Tomales was very scarce, however, as Mr. L. W. Walker tells us for nearly a year Mrs. Walker never saw a white woman.

The first store in this township was opened by Keys & Dutton. In 1870, reglious services having hitherto been held irregnlarly, the Presbyterians erected a handsome church building, at a cost of $4,500, but it was unfortunately burned down two days before that fixed for its dedication; a seeond building was erected at a cost of $3,500 on the foundation of the former one and opened for public worship in 1871.

In August 1877, a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed the hotel, the bank building, two stores and a warehouse. All were rebuilt and the inhabitants continued to prosper, though depending entirely on agriculture; the town grows slowly.

The Bank of Tomales is the only establishment of the kind in the county except that of U. M. Gordon & Co. of San Rafael. It was organized in 1875, with E. H. Kowalsky, Warren Dutton, Thos. J. Ables, John Griffin and George Bunn incorporatoIs; capital $100,000; $58,000 subscribed and 50 per cent. paid in. The bank under the presidency of Warren Dutton, with Mr. Ables as cashier, opened September 25, 1875, with a cash capital of $34,oco less the cost of the bank building, safe fixtures, etc. The first building of wood was, as we have said, burned, and the directors then erected a brick building. The capital has been all subscribed and increased by assessments and reserved profits, until it now has reached the sum of $175,000. The bank has not paid any dividends and it is not the intention of the directors to declare any dividends until the accumulated capital reaches the handsome sum of $200,000. During eleven years this bank has made but two bad debts, one of $300 and one of $1,400, yet the management though cautious, has always been liberal.

Besides hotels and other necessities of an agricultural town, Tomales has a cheese and butter factory, in connection with which is a feed mill. It has passed through several hands during the twelve years it has been in existence, but is now idle.

Tomales for some years was the northern terminus of the N. P. C. R. R. There is a warehouse 70x300, with a sunken track for convenience in loading and unloading cars.

Marshall's is a smaller town in Tomales township on the edge of Tomales Bay. There are two good stores, a small hotel and a commodious railroad depot, also a shoe and blacksmith shop, Wells, Fargo's Express and a post office.

The township is divided into six school districts, Tomales, Aurora, Franklin, Estero, Clark and American Valley. The number of children between five and seventeen is 214, and the number attending the public schools is 171; there are also 77 children under five years of age.

Nicasio Township.

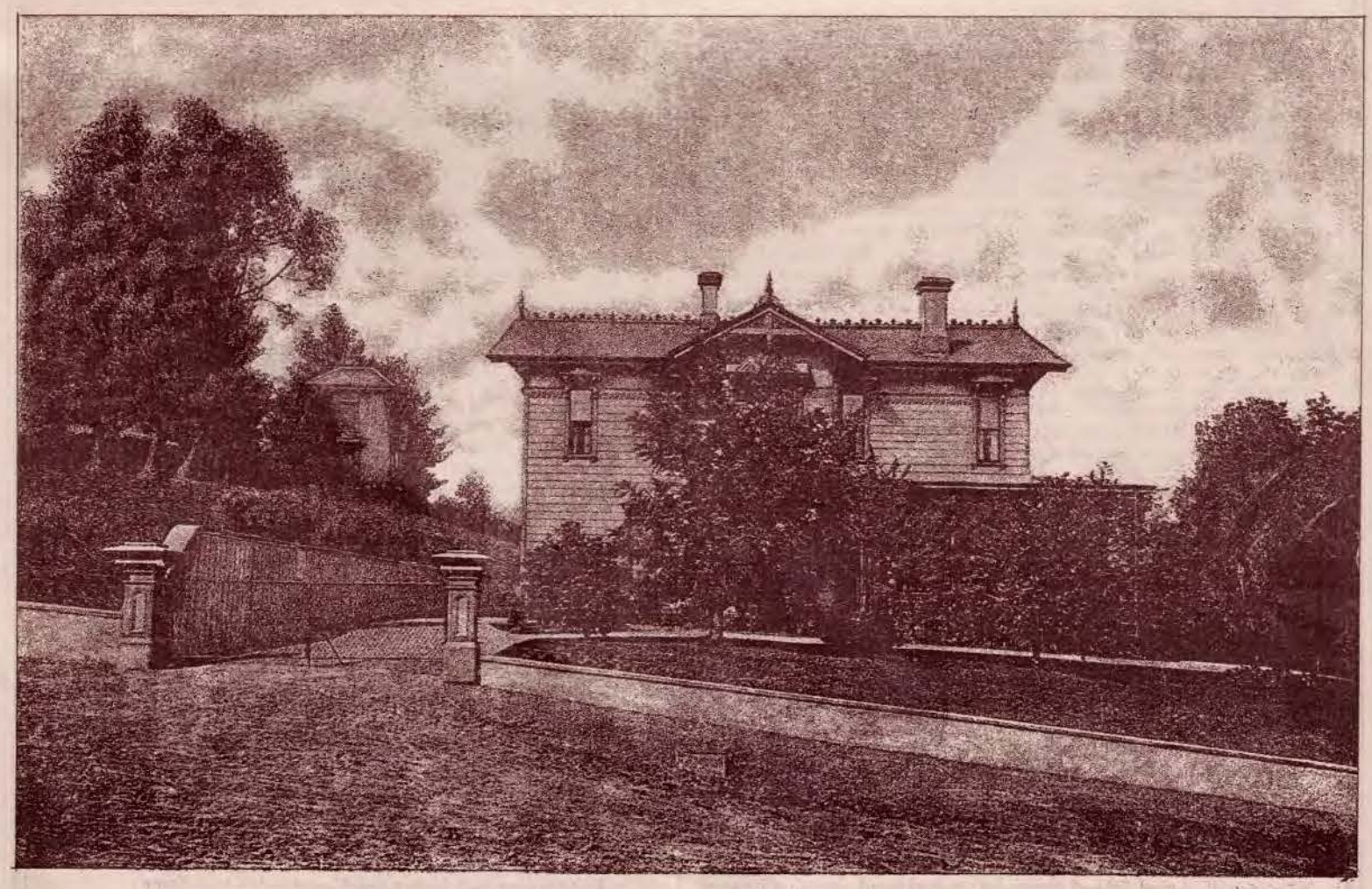
Nicasio township is bounded on the north by San Antonio township; on the east by San Rafael and Novato and on the south by Tomales Bay, Bolinas and San Rafael townships. The southern part of Tomales Bay is no longer navigable for any kind of seagoing craft, though at one time there was water enough for sloops and smacks. There are some high peaks in this township, though the general character is better described as hilly. Nicasio village is level, surrounded by undulating ground. The soil is rich, and of the same formation as in other townships. It is well adapted for grain farming and dairying, the latter being the principal pursuit of the farmers, but here as elsewhere in the county, except on the coast, much of the land will in the course of a few years be devoted to fruits and grapes. The western side of the township is, more or less, liable to sea fogs, but the eastern is the equal in climate of any part of the county. The first grant of land made in this township, was by Governor Micheltorena, in 1844, to Pablo de la Guerra and Juan B. Cooper, of sixteen square leagues, the grant was confirmed by the United States for somewhat less, 56,621 acres, of which Henry W. Halleck, who later became famous as General, received 30,848; James Black, 9,478; Daniel Frink and Wm. Reynolds, 7,598 and Benjamin Buckelew 8,695 acres. For surveying and settling the boundaries of this grant, the late Jasper O'Farrell, received the magnificent fee of the Black portion of the grant, which he afterwards exchanged for Black's Jovine ranch, in Sonoma County. Black, on taking repossession of his Nicasio ranch, erected a large house, which except a few small shanties, was the first building in the township.

Nicasio village has a large and well kept hotel, good schools and handsome churches. There is a small Indian rancherie near Nicasio, occupying thirty acres, bought for his people, by one of their chiefs, and the county allows them a small sum annually.

In this township there are five school districts, San Geronimo, Tocoloma, Black's, Marshall's and Nicasio. In this township there are 177 children between the ages of five and seventeen years, of whom 142 attended the public schools in the past year. There were in the school district, on this year's school census, 88 children under five years of age.

THERE are two light-houses, two syrens and one steam whistle in Marin. At Point Reyes, as we have said, there is a light of the first order, and a duplex syren of the highest power. At Point Bonita, in the southern exremity of the county, on the northern head, forming the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, is a light of the second-class, and a duplex syren of the same power as that at Point Reyes. On the bay near Lime Point, a steam whistle, or a fog signal was erected three or four years ago, in consequenc of some vessel getting ashore in foggy weather. Our harbor is now well protected, there being, besides a light-house of the first order on one of the Farallone Islands, which are situated about thirty miles west of the Golden Gate, there are other lights and fog signals for the guidance of bay and river navigators.

RESIDENCE OF WM. CURLETT ESQ. SAN RAFAEL.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. D.F. NYE. SAN RAFAEL

THE ELDRIDGE GRADE.

The Beauties Revealed from Mount Tamalpais.

The ascent of Mount Tamalpais [pronounced Tam-al-pice] has been made an easy undertaking of late years, through the energy of one of San Rafael's enterprising citizens. Before speaking of the excellent road which has replaced the ragged horse-trail which preceded it, and which made the ascent nearly as difficult as the mythologcial ascent of Mount Parnassus, by those who courted the Muses, we should say that formerly the climb and return, was such a hard day's work, with such unpleasant concomitants as scratched hands and faces and torn clothes, that few attempted it. Now an active pony will take a lover of nature from San Rafael to the summit in two hours time without extraordinary fatigue.

Tamalpais is not merely an overgrown hill, but has the distinctive characteristics of a mountain. It has no resemblance to Mount Diablo, even when seen from below, but has lines of beauty which make it the joy and pride of the people of Marin county, and the delight of every transient visitor. The mountain has three high peaks, though only two, can be recognized looking from San Rafael. They are respectively western peak, 2604, the middle peak 2520, and the eastern peak 2592 feet. It is on the western peak that the signal station of the U. S. coast and Geodetic Survey is placed, and to which the Eldridge Grade reaches.

There had been many abortive attempts made to raise funds to construct a practicable carriage road to one of the summits, before the late Joseph O. Eldridge undertook the task of collecting the necessary sum. His almost superhuman energy overcame the financial obstacles, and the road was completed in December, 1879. The route of the road, ascending by an easy grade, and with many plateaux for turning, can be seen in our panoramic view of San Rafael looking south. The citizens have very appropriately named this road the Eldridge Grade, in honor of the gentleman by whose perseverance it became a *fait accompli.*

It will be seen that the road in one of its numerous turns passes very near a rock, standing out on the slope of the mountain, which from its fancied resemblance to a human face, became an object of superstition with the Indians who lived years ago in the vicinity.

A local wri.er has thus decribed this road and view. "The road is the most romantic within a hundred miles of San Francisco. Beginning practically at the sea level, it ascends the slopes of the veteran peak, now bobbing serenely into a wooded canyon, now dashing out on an open ridge, thence taking a round on its course, and apparently "going back" on itself. As every new point of observation is reached, startling panoramas of the great, boundless landscape below are unfolded, until at last on the calm, weather-beaten summit, amid the regions of eternal silence, the vast unobstructed horizon is revealed. San Francisco, the Golden Gate, the limitless Pacific, the coast for a hundred miles north and south, the vast interior, flanked by the snow-clad Sierras, are all comprised in that great, comprehensive view. Words cannot describe, neither can the painter reproduce in a whole gallery the wonderful scenes and effects. The grade is scarcely perceptible, and there is nothing throughout calculated to alarm the most timid lady."

When the summit is reached, one of the first views which attracts attention is the Golden Gate, laying at the observer's feet, with its tall ships looking like children's toy boats, and schooners reduced to the size of gulls, and five ton fishing boats to mere specks. The Fort looks like an ordinary house on the sea-shore—further on are the Cliff House and Seal Rocks, the clumsy inhabitants of the latter being invisible, as their noisy roaring is lost in that of the sea. From the Fort, past Seal-Rocks to Monterey, a white line of foam marks the the division of land and water. Out in the ocean are clouds, large and small, of smoke, beneath which peep, as the wind scatters the veil, the prow of a great ocean steamer coming in from China or the Australian continent, or a coasting trader, with produce and passengers from some of the many home ports. Nearer still, is the pretty village of Sausalito, its hillsides dotted with elegant villas, with its club houses and handsome yachts at their moorings, and half a dozen large wheat carriers laying at anchor, waiting for charterers to load them with breadtuffs for European ports. Richardson Bay, with its double head is opened out like a mirror, Again through the haze, we see San Francisco, its water front darkened by the smoke of ferry boats and tugs, through which rises a fringe by tall masts—and Telegraph Hill surmounted by its imitation fort, built for a pleasure resort. The spires and towers, churches and public edifices. The great Palace Hotel standing up like a giant among pigimies, the slopes of the hills covered by a tangle of streets, lined by the comfortable residences of well-to-do citizens, and surmounted by the mansions of the millionaires on the ridge, with the great cross which consecrates Lone Mountain, as the city of the dead, in the far back ground. On the west of these is Black Point, the headquarters of the General in command of the district, and still further west, the long lines of buildings which form the Presidio barracks. To the east is the Potrero or South San Francisco, dimly seen, because of the smoke from its great Union Iron Works, its Rolling Mills, Gas Works and Sugar Refinery. More in the foreground are Alcatraz Island, crowned by its capacious quarters of army officers; little Zerba Buena Island standing opposite the center of the city, under the lee of which the Oakland and Alameda ferry boats pass to and fro every few minntes. Nearer still, Angel Island raises its conical head, opening its western valley, with its street of officers' cottages one side, and its guard house and commodious quarters for privates on the other, directly to the view. Turning back to the extreme western point of the southern coast of Marin, are the whitewashed buildings of Point Bonita Lighthouse. Over the ocean, twenty or more miles from the rollers which mark the bar of San Francisco harbor, on a clear day, stand out against the horizon, the north and south Farallones. Along the coast from Point Bonita to the spit which divides the roadstead of Bolinas from the back bay, at intervals lagunas run in shore between the hills, and between them again where the bluffs of the coast are not too high, the surf everlastingly breaking on the submerged rocks at their feet is throwing up its masses of broken water, fifty feet into the air. Bolinas bay and the jutting Mesa with its broad sandy beaches, can be seen by moving a few feet, and Duxberry reef can be often traced by the waves that break as they roll over its shoals. Looking northwest are seen the Redwood forests of Lagunitas and far out on the ocean, Point Reyes shutting out further view of the ocean northward. Another turn of the body and Mount St. Helena at the head of Napa Valley attracts attention, a little to the right a white painted town, built on several low hills, and perhaps if very clear, some ships lying in front of it, is visible; it is Vallejo, which you see over the low lands of Mare Island, and some of the ships are United States war vessels. But how can we describe a scene which embraces parts of, not only of the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Contra Costa, with its saddle shaped Mount Diablo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Mateo and San Francisco, but the upper portion of several of the mountain counties of the Sierras, and if the day is very clear, Mount Shasta in its robe glorious of eternal snow. Words fail to describe the beauties of the expanse of country which can be seen from the summit of Mount Tamalpais on a clear spring day.

Another old resident writes:

"Tamalpais presents as many fine pictures as any mountain in the world. Standing in San Anselmo Valley, you have a view not excelled anywhere. This view has been painted by Bierstadt, and is regarded as one of his finest works. Before you, in the immediate foreground, is a most beautiful valley, ending a mile or more away at the foot of a sharp, steep ridge, five or six hundred feet high, and thickly set with giant redwood trees. This ridge extends as it were across the view, and forms a splendid foreground to Tamalpais, which looms up behind, a great triple-headed ribbed giant. You can sit here and watch this picture by the hour and see new beauties. Every changing cloud throws a different shadow, and every new sun glint gives another light. We have heard it compared to some celebrated views in the Tyrol. Possibly there may be some there equal to it, but we doubt it.

"From San Rafael the view of Tamalpais, [see our panorama of San Rafael looking south], is so fine that no words are equal to the description. Photographs remind you more of imaginary scenes than reality. Picturesque houses and woods, studding a hill-side, form another foreground to a Tamalpais picture, which even old residents are continually pausing to admire. San Rafael from the south is a third view, [see our panorama looking north], the like of which few persons are permitted to behold. You look down from a high ridge upon a beautiful village, and its handsome villas perched here and there in protected nooks or on sunny hillsides.

"From San Rafael the marine view is exquisite, [see the view of San Rafael from Short's Addition]. The bay lies in front, on which water crafts are always passing, 'their white sails gleaming out in the east,' the islands and the high hills on the Contra Costa side forming a fine background. Think of having these pictures in front, and to the left, and Tamalpais to the right."

We cannot refrain in concluding, from quoting once more, from our local poetess, Maria E. Sutherland:

We climb our loved Tamalpais, rugged and steep,
And light o'er the sage, as the deer let us sweep.
We laugh at all obstacles, we have no fear;
On! on! my brave pony, the summit is near.
At last we have mounted his grey rocky crest,
All breathless and panting, awhile we will rest.
The morning is fine; fast away rolls the mist.
This scene of enchantment, what heart could resist!
At our feet the Pacific, on whose wrinkled old face
One homeward-bound steamer is traveling apace;
Bravely and speedily, toward the broad Gate
Where loved ones her coming so anxiously 'wait.
Countless sails o'er the water, like huge seabirds fly,
To all points of the compass the tiny barks hie.
I follow their flight—like birds on the wing—
And lift up my voice with the fishers, and sing.
On my right a miniature world is unrolled,
All the glories of nature spread out, and unfold;
Tiny forests and valleys, and green rolling hills,
Spreading plains, murmuring streamlets and gay dancing rills,
In sunshine of amber, and soft veil-like shade,
As if for my pleasure, at my humble feet laid.
My love for these mountains no language can tell,
Whose shades o'er my dwelling since infancy fell.
I love thee, proud Tamalpais, guard of our town,
Whose face in calm majesty ever looks down.
Far grander and higher the Yosemite's white dome;

But less dear to my heart, because farther from home.
Of the mountains of Scotland, my father oft tells,
And with love that's inherent, my Scottish heart thrills;
With the Highlander's rapture, my youthful breast swells,
As I roam free, untramelled, o'er Marin's green hills.
I love them! I love them! and shall, till I die;
When I pray that my grave in their bosom may lie.
Thou, king of them all, with your grey rocky crest—
When I die, may they lay me to sleep on thy breast.

OLEMA AND POINT REYES DAIRIES.

The Honorable James McM. Shafter.

The three great Spanish grants of Puenta de los Reyes, the Puenta de los Reyes Sobrante and Tomales y Bolinas, containing about 72,000 acres, fell into the hands of Hon. James McMaster Shafter, the late Judge Oscar L. Shafter, and Charles Webb Howard. The Puenta de los Reyes ranch and the other ranches have been divided in equal proportions between James McM. Shafter, the heirs of the late Oscar L. Shafter, and Charles Webb Howard.

Almost the entire Point Reyes property is rented for dairy ranches; each of the three divisions maintain from one thousand six hundred to one thousand nine hundred milchcows, thse are rented at so much per head, grazing lands, buildings, implements, utensils, machinery and horses, indeed, everything except the tenant's household furniture being included in the rent of the cows. A condition of the leases is, that tenants shall raise a certain proportion of calves every year. Each cow on the ranches yields from 140 to 200 pounds of butter yearly. A proportion of the cows are sold off yearly, being replaced by fresh, young stock raised on the ranches. The hogs produced are about 2,000 head and being dairy fed, fetch the highest price in the San Francisco market.

The annual product of butter is about 800,000 pounds, and is sold under a legally adopted trade mark, " P. R." within a star, which is stamped on the end of every roll of butter made on these dairies. Any butter sold as Point Reyes, not bearing this trade mark, is not genuine, and any butter maker or dealer usmg this trade mark on other than Point Reyes product, is liable to prosecution. The Point Reyes dairymen have won a reputation in California, which is not only valuable to them, but one which they will protect from illegal competition by prosecuting every infringer of their trade mark. Fifteen of the dairies on Point Reyes ranch, belong to James McM. Shafter, and the other two owners have a little over thirty dairies between them. During the height of the milking season two hundred and fifty men find employment on these estates, and in the dry season from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The men are all boarded and lodged on the ranches on which they are employed, and receive full average California wages. The dwelling houses of the tenants, on these properties are of a very superior order, and there are also neat and comfortable separate cottages for the permanent employees, many of whom are men of family. The quarters for the single and transient men, are very far above the accommodations furnished for the harvest hands employed in the great wheat growing valleys. The owners being large hearted, liberal minded men, do not house men like cattle, but wish every man to have a good chamber, and a bed to sleep in, and a plentiful variety of food, as well as good wages, in return for a good day's work. The Point Reyes owners and tenants have taken no share in the selfish and short-sighted practice of the wheat farmers, in many parts of California, of treating their men worse than they treat their horses. The barns, implement sheds, dairy houses, machinery and engines, piggeries, cow houses and stables, are all of a superior class. Evry dairy is freely supplied with aqueduct water, by lines of pipes, from a few yards to three quarters of a mile in length. The butter from these dairies being made in suitable buildings and proper utensils, thoroughly cleansed, and by aid of proper machinery, and most skilful manipulators, is superior to any butter made in California, and commands at wholesale, a higher price by one to two and one-half cents a pound, over any other made in this state. No better indication of the feeling among butter dealers can be given, than the fact that many dairymen in other parts of Marin, and the state, brand their boxes Point Reyes.

Cheese used to be made here when transportation was slower and more uncertain, and is still so occasionally. Indeed the Swiss tenants on these ranches make their own cheese, which readily compares with the imported Gruyere, better known on this coast as Sweitzer. It was on this ranch that the famous cheese weighing 2,700 pounds, was made by Steele Brothers, tenants of Mr. Shafter, and presented to the managers of the Sanitary Fund, during the civil war.

Of the Tomales y Bolenas ranch, a small portion is rented for pasturage. On a bench of the Tamalpais mountain is a sanitarium much frequented by invalids and others. There is also 4,000 acres heavily timbered with redwood and pine. In 1872 Mr. Shafter sold off 14,000 cords of fire wood from this ranch, and since that time has sold in smaller quantities as the market demanded, but confining the sales mostly to the waste product of trees, the better portion of which had been sawn into lumber for building or fencing on the several ranches.

The cattle on Mr. J. McM. Shafter's dairies are raised from ordinary American stock, graded up by the best strains of milking stock brought from the east. This process of improving the breed, has been kept up from the time of his acquiring possession of the land to the present day. Within the last few years Jersey blood has been freely introduced into these herds. The cross of Jersey with American blood, produces larger and heavier animals than the pure Jerseys, but they retain all the high milking qualities of the latter. In some of the dairy rooms often two to four hundred pans of milk can be seen set for cream, and the difference in the quality of the milk of the various cows can be readily discerned at a glance; those with most of the Jersey strain, giving from twenty-five to thirty per cent. more cream than any other breed of cattle.

Mr. Shafter is also known as a breeder of fine horses, having always purchased the best stallions to be had, for use among his mares. His working and carriage horses number fifty, and are all noble, well bred animals, and are excellently adapted for the uses they are put to. Mr. Shafter is an admirer of good trotters, and has on his home ranch some of the finest trotting stock in the state.

Mr. Shafter's country residence, called the "Oaks," is situated about one-quarter of a mile south of Olema village. His park like grounds, studded with old oaks and laurels, facing the county road; the house, reached by a pleasant drive, is 40x60 feet, substantially built, two stories in heigth, with a broad veranda on three sides, the whole being for comfort and convenience, a plain, but *beau ideal* residence for a country gentleman of culture and wealth; adjoining the residence is a large and handsome conservatory, stocked with the rarest tropical shrubs, flowering plants and ferns.

Mr. Shafter has made his rural residence at Olema since 1855, but retains, and often occupies his handsome city home on Pacific Heights, San Francisco.

Mr. Shafter takes a lively interest in state and national politics, and was the nominee of the Republican caucus, and a formidable candidate for the honor of United States Senator, in the Dolly Varden session of the legislature. Mr. Shafter is also one of the ablest lawyers in California, but outside of the legal profession he is almost better known as a practical farmer, and has done more perhaps than any one else to teach the farmers of the state, by example, as well by his eloquent addresses before the State and other agricultural societies, at their fairs, and other occasions, to educate them in the theory of scientific farming in all its branches.

Mr. Shafter has taken a warm interest in promoting improvement in the domestic life of farmers, by offering premiums to young ladies who baked the best batch of bread or biscuit In all things the Hon. James McM. Shafter is thoroughly practical, strict in business, but liberal in cases deserving of charity; a man with eminently sound views on men and things.

The descriptlon of Mr. J. McM. Shafter's property in the Puenta de los Reyes ranch, will serve for a description of his interests in the Puenta de los Reyes Sobrante, and the Tomales y Bolinas ranch. Also for the interest of the heirs of the late Oscar L. Shafter and of Charles Webb Howard, Esq. Mr. J. McM. Shafter, with his co-executor, Mr. Howard, has the management of the Oscar L. Shafter estate, and Mr. Howard manages his own farms.

San Antonio Township.

San Antonio township is bounded on the north by Tomales township, and Sonoma; on the south by Nicasio, and on the east by Novato township.

The general character of the county is rolling, but it contains several valleys, one of which, Chileno, is quite extensive, and is noted as being one of the most fertile in the state. We give a more extended discription of Chileno valley on another page.

Potatoes and grain are the principal products together with butter; fruits and grapes are grown chiefly for domestic use, though the soil and climate are well adapted for them.

Timber is only sufficient to furnish fuel.

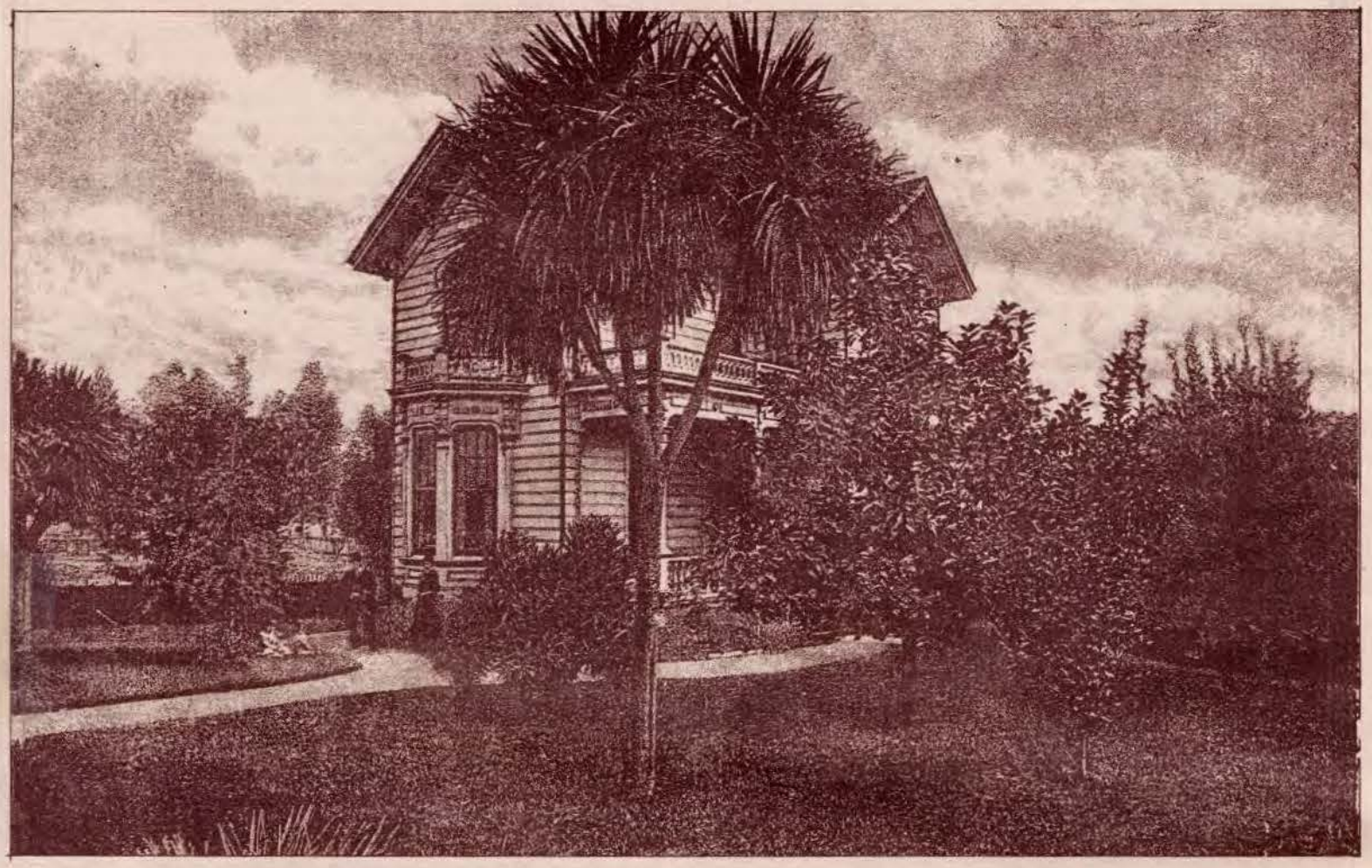
The climate is similar to Novato and Nicasio townships.

The earliest grants were made in 1844 and 1845 to Ramon Mesa, and Bartolome Bojorques respectively.

There are four school districts in this township, Halleck, Chileno Valley, Laguna and San Antonio. There are eighty-three children between five and seventeen in this township, of whom, sixty-six attended school last year. There are also thirty-four children under five years of age.

Salmon Creek School District was only formed about a year ago, and lies chiefly in San Antonio township, being made up out of Marshall, Black, Chileno and San Antonio districts. At the last school census, there were twenty-two children between five and sixteen years of age, of whom, nineteen attended school. There were, also, ten children in the district under five years of age. This district voted a special tax of forty cents on the $100, for school purposes, in the fiscal year 1886-7.

THIS county derives its name, as we have said, from Marin, a famous chief of the Lacatuit Indians, who prior to American settlement occupied this part of California. Lacatuit and his tribe had several skirmishes with the Spanish invaders between the years of 1815 and 1824, in which he was victorious, but eventually he was captured and his people dispersed by his enemies. Later he made his escape from his jailers and took refuge on a small island which being called after him, suggested the name of the adjacent mainland. Being taken prisoner a second time, he narrowly escaped being put to death, but on the intercession of the priests of Mission San Rafael, was set free and became a convert to the path of his saviours.



RESIDENCE OF D. SUTHERLAND ESQ. SAN RAFAEL

RESIDENCE OF F. GOERL ESQ. SAN RAFAEL.

BOLINAS ROAD NEAR SAN RAFAEL.

San Rafael.

Of the valley of San Rafael we have said so much, that it is unnecessary to say much more. The two panoramic views of the town and valley, taken from photographs made for this work, convey an excellent idea of the beauty of the town. These are again supplemented by the view from Short's Addition looking down the valley to the bay; again, by another cross view taken from the site of the Hotel Rafael, and again one looking in the opposite direction from Laurel Grove. These together show every part of this remarkable town, and from every point of view. Four other full page views, show Mr. Coleman's Addition, and lands which will soon become a populous suburb adorned with handsome villas. In the back-ground of two of these views, may be seen some of the vineyards which Mr. Coleman has planted on the hillsides of his great estate.

The views of San Anselmo valley, of Coleman's Addition, of the Lagunitas road, and of the San Rafael and Bolinas road, speak for themselves of the exceeding beauty of the drives around San Rafael. Had we the space, we could have given fifty views, each distinctive in character, of scenes within an easy afternoon driving distance of San Rafael. The streets of the town are laid out at right angles. The chief business is conducted on Fourth street, which runs parallel with the valley, but is rapidly lapping over into the cross streets leading to the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The business buildings are generally fair, and some of those built within the past five or six years are handsome, substantial and lofty edifices. We have inserted a number of views of private residences, which will give the reader some idea of the good taste, and wealth of the inhabitants, though many gentlemen owning as fine residences and gardens as those we represent, were too modest to allow us to bring their beautiful places into public notice.

One of the attractions of San Rafael is, that fences and gates are unnecessary for the protection even of the best kept and most extensive grounds. The pound law is strictly enforced, and even the fence around the little park, in which the Court House stands, is being removed. At the expense of the Town Improvement Society, seats have been provided here, where pedestrians may rest, while enjoying the green lawn at their feet, and the scenery of the distant hills and mountains. A bold eminence on the north of the town, commanding a view of the whole valley, from the bay to San Anselmo, has been dedicated for a public park.

The streets and business buildings are lighted from the works of the San Rafael Gas Company, and there is a movement on foot for introducing electric light.

The Marin County Water Company was incorporated in 1872, with a capital stock of $600,000, with the object of supplying San Rafael, San Anselmo and San Quentin with pure water. The water is obtained by turning a part of the Lagunitas creek into a reservoir, near the headwaters of the stream. This main reservoir, high up in the foot hills of Tamalpais, has a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons. From this reservoir the water is led for a half a mile by a flume, and thence by iron pipe, making in all a distance of six miles to the distributing reservoir, on a plateau, on the northwest side of the town. The height of the main reservoir above tide water, is 740 feet, and the pressure from the lower reservoir is sufficient to throw water from the hydrants over the highest building in the town, without the aid of engines. The Fire Department equipment, therefore, consists only of hose, and hook and ladder trucks.

The Court House, of which we give a full page representation, stands on the north side of the eastern end of Fourth street, on land originally a part of the Mission. In 1872, the old adobe, occupied in 1844 by Timoteo Murphy as a ranch house, was pulled down, and the work of building the present noble edifice was commenced, The cost of construction and furnishing, was paid by the proceeds of $60,000 of bonds, of which about $43,000 are still outstanding.

San Rafael has two, well conducted, weekly, newspapers, the *Marin County Tocsin*, edited and owned by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., a native of the county, and the MARIN COUNTY JOURNAL, of which, this present issue is a special edition. The JOURNAL was established, by the late J. A. Barney, in 1860, being the oldest newspaper in the county, and has, since the death of Mr. Barney, in 1872, been the property of its present editor, S. F. Barstow, Esq.

In March, 1872, the inhabitants of San Rafael voted in favor of municipal incorporation, and in December, 1874, organized the Fire Department.

The office of Town Councilors, has generally been held by gentlemen of property, and influence, who have had the welfare of of San Rafael at heart. The present council, as their predecessors, have made the best use of the funds at their disposal, hence for the amount expended, the streets and sewers of San Rafael are in remarkably good order. The Council, supported by the leading citizens, members of the Town Improvement Society, are ordering further street improvements, as rapidly as the property owners can conveniently bear the expense.

If the liberal and progressive spirit, which has within the past few years sprung up in the breasts of the inhabitants of San Rafael, is maintained, in regard to well kept streets, and good sewers, San Rafael will soon exceed any town in the state in these respects.

For quiet and order, night and day, it has now no equal in any town in California of its size. Serious crime is becoming very rare in the county, and is almost unknown in the town. Even criminal misdemeanor is so infrequent, that it often happens that neither the county jail or the town lockup have an inmate. A high license of $50 per month has been ordered by the Board of Supervisors, and the saloons in the town, of which there are less than the average proportion for California are closed, by law, at eleven, and often voluntarily an hour earlier.

There are several hotels in the town, the principal being: the Tamalpais in the west end, and the Central on Fourth street, which latter is to be remodelled and reopened at the beginning of the year.

When the Hotel Rafael, now building, is completed, San Rafael will will have a hotel equal in beauty, and nearly in spaciousness, to the far famed El Monte of Monterey, before it was destroyed by fire.

Novato Township.

Novato township is bounded on the north by Sonoma County, on the south by San Rafael, on the west by Nicasio and San Antonio townships, and on the east by San Pablo Bay. On the eastern side there is a large area of marshy land, but this is broken by elevated ridges running through it to the bay. The remainder of the township is chiefly rolling or hilly, the principal elevation being Olompali Hills. There are also numbers of valleys, some of them of considerable extent of exceedingly rich soil, some of these valleys are as picturesque as any in the county. The products are various and embrace all raised elsewhere in Marin. In Novato are located the famous and extensive orchards and vineyards of Senator DeLong and of Dr. Burdell, which we describe at length on other pages.

The climate is mild and temperate, being beyond the reach of the strong sea breezes. There are no redwood forests, though there are a few scattered trees in the canvons; the principal growing timber is laurel and oak. We have spoken in another place of the adobe house, the first dwelling, erected north of San Francisco, standing until recently on Dr. Burdell's property. Fernando Fales received the grant of Novato Rancho in 1839, and constructed an adobe 20x40, divided into two chambers, near where Mr. DeLong's house now stands. The grant called for two leagues, but on survey proved to contain three. It passed from Fales' hands into those of Jacob P. Leese, then to those of one Simmons, from him to A. C. Peachy, as assignee and purchaser, then to Johnson & McKabe, who sold it to Sweetzer & DeLong. On Mr. Sweetzer's death Mr. DeLong purchased deceased's interest. The village of Novato consists of a few cottages and stores by the roadside. Novato township is divided into three school districts, Novato, Lincoln and San Jose. There are 114 children in the township between the ages of five and seventeen, 91 of whom attend the public schools. There are also 43 children under five years of age. Lincoln school district in the year of 1886 levied a special school tax of 32 cents on the $100 valuation. Excepting San Rafael there was only one other school district in the county that levied a special tax that year.

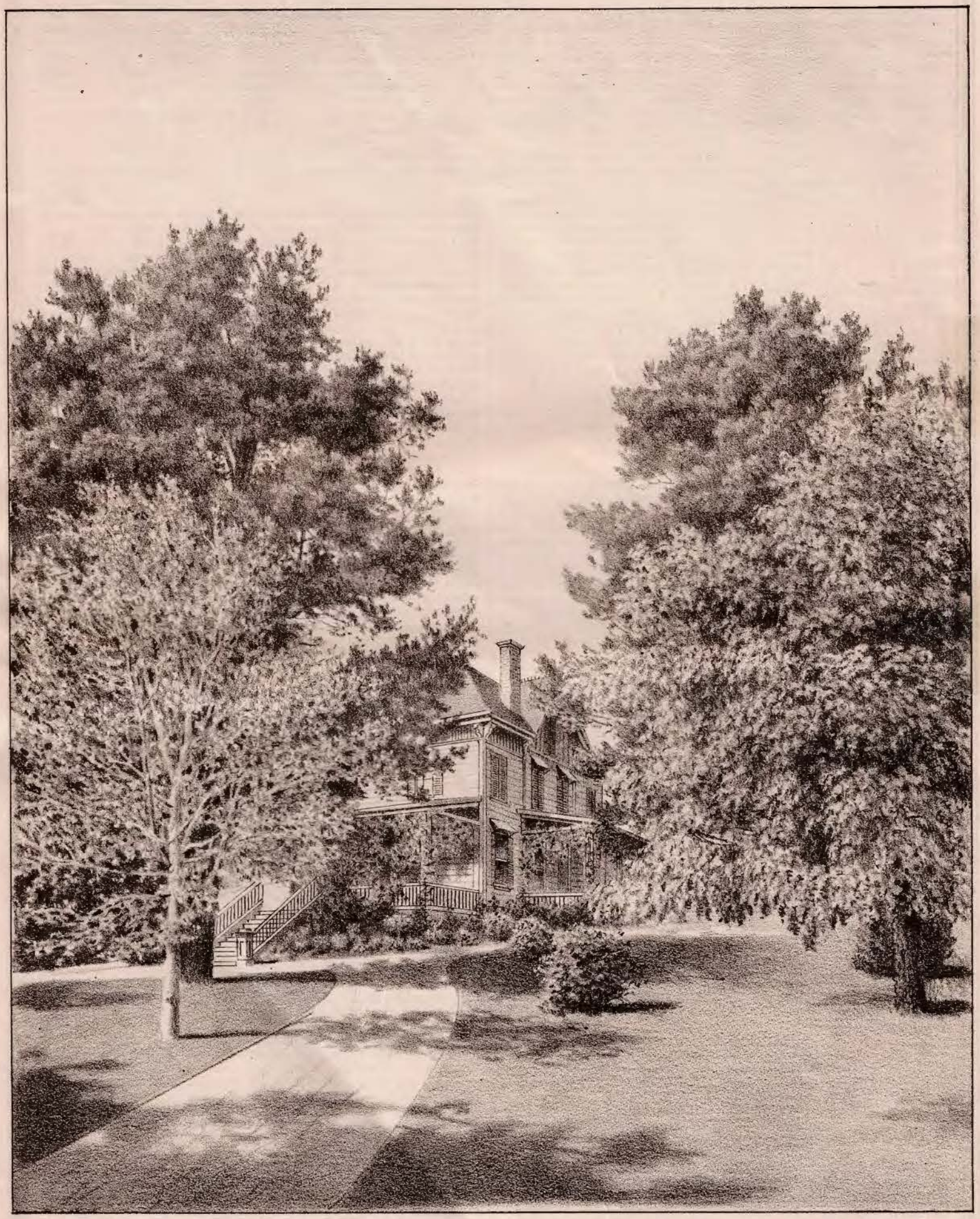
San Quentin.

San Quentin is a peninsula, jutting out into San Pablo Bay, formed by a continuation of the ridge of hills, which run from near San Anselmo junction of the N. P. C. R. R., and divides San Rafael from San Anselmo valley. San Quentin takes its name from an Indian, named Captain Quintin, one of Marin's sub-chiefs and brave warriors. Quintin had a bloody encounter at this point with the Spaniards, nnder Lieutenant Martinez, and was finally captured. After two years imprisoument, he was set free on promise of good behavior, and had charge of one of the Mission lighters. Later he was made captain of one of General Vallejo's lighters, running between the Estero de Sonoma and Yerba Buena or San Francisco. The Spaniards gave the name of Punta de Quintin, to the spot where the red chief was taken prisoner. When the Americans came to this county, they seem to have assumed that Quintin was a Spanish name, and that Quintin was another of the many saints in the Spanish calendar, and improved the name by making it Punta de San Quentin. General Vallejo says, that the early Americans were so willing to cultivate friendly relations with their Catholic neighbors, that they often put the prefix, San, to Sonoma, another Indian name, as also to Monterey.

The first and largest state penetentiary is at San Quentin, and the convicts have the pleasure of not only enjoying the magnificent climate, and the beautiful garden within the walls, but the charming scenery which forms the landscape on every side.

The best regulated state prisons in the United States, are all much alike, so it is unnecessary to go into any lengthy description of this institution. There are between 1,200 and 1,300 prisoners here. There are several manufactures carried on in the prison, but the principal and most interesting one, is the weaving of jute cloth and its manufacture into wheat bags. This has been so successful, that the Legislature has authorized the prison directors to double the number of looms.

ANOTHER event which shows beauties of the climate of southern Marin, is that the owners of the Ostrich Farm, which was established in Los Angeles County, have concluded to remove to Marin, and are now located near San Rafael. The ostriches, natives of South Africa, it is expected, will thrive better in Marin than they did in the boasted, but much inferior, climate of Los Angeles.



PINE TREE HOME. RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY P. WOOD – SAN RAFAEL.

OUR HOME.

The Peerless Gem of Marin County.

Many who have long been familiar with all portions of Marin County believe that the peerless gem of all its treasures is Magnolia Valley. Many years ago Wm. T. Coleman became convinced that this valley was one of the most beautiful places on the face of the earth for a home, and acquiring large interests here, he has spent many years of careful thought and work, and availed himself of all the resources that money, skill and good taste could afford to develop and heighten the natural advantages of the valley.

Many can easily remember when this beautiful spot was far from being what it is now. Seventeen years ago it was almost impossible to realize that this place was to become the perfect realization of all that is beautiful, the fairest gem in California's matchless diadem. It is true that the marvelous perfections of climate to be found here long ago became a proverb, but cut off by seemingly almost impassable natural barriers, the few who penetrated here were unable to see the future, and if they stayed it was to allow themselves to sink into a lethargy in a feeble hamlet, half Mexican still, utterly indifferent to the possibilities that have since become accomplished facts. But a genius and energy that has left its sign manual upon world-wide enterprises, saw in Magnolia Valley a vision of the future. To William Hammond Hall, one of the most skillful of engineers, was entrusted the task of a careful and thorough topographical survey; and the same knowledge and ability that has made Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, one of the celebrities of our broad land, has developed the natural resources of this lovely valley. Neither the more apparent topography of the ground, nor the cardinal points of the compass were allowed to rule this work; but the true lay of the land, without reference to the mere direction of the avenues, was the guiding feature; and the happy consequences are that there is a vast variety of curved and straight lines, with no uniform monotony, while the tedious labor and heavy expense of deep cutting, and filling and costly walling, to attain desirable grades and drainage, are avoided. The lots occupy the most desirable situations, upon slightly elevated sites, and broad avenues of a hundred feet in width, wind about the gentle slopes, from which one can look up at, instead of down upon the residences, and the natural beauty is preserved, nature herself, in such cases, being the best engineer. Many of these places have already been snapped up most eagerly by the clear headed business men of San Francisco, because the proximity to San Francisco, the advantage of speedy inter-communication, the lovliness and healthfulness of the park, and a thousand and one other considerations, have made it a most attractive place for family residences, especially when children are to be reared and educated.

Years ago vast improvements were initiated, since completed, that have changed the whole appearance of Magnolia Valley like enchantment. People look with wonder, and for a time fail to discern the motives impelling such a vast outlay of time, money and energy.

On the side of that grand old mountain, Tamalpais, is one of the most beautiful sheets of water imaginable, clear as crystal, with a surface as smooth as a mirror. There are bays and inlets, capes and promontories, and wooded groves and shaded deils near by. One might easily suppose that this was some favored pleasure resort, and indeed it has largely become so for rowing, fishing, and picnic excursions. Here are fish breeding establishments and other points of interest. But this fine body of water is not a natural lake, but is made by a dam thrown across the valley at a narrow place, submerging more than twenty-five acres of land, and collecting an enormous supply of water. This water is pure, clear, mountain water, and is distributed in ample quantities throughout Magnolia Valley. Mr. Coleman has demonstrated the fact that trees will grow on the hillside around Magnolia Valley without irrigation, and with a bountiful water supply, the waste places are easily made to blossom like a rose.

At last there came a time when all could see, appreciate, and understand the far-reaching designs that have created this perfect little paradise sheltered at the foot of Mt. Tamalpais.

Home should be beautiful, and the beauty of nature should be studied and developed.

"Truth needs no color, with his color fix'd;
"Beauty no pencil, beauty's truth to lay;
"But best is best, if never intermix'd."

But words seem almost without value when we strive to express such lovliness as reigns supreme in Magnolia Valley.

Home should be able to rest the weary, to build up and make strong the feeble and the weak. Nestling among the hills which rise grandly upon every side, save one, their tree clad slopes form a barrier against the fog and wind, and insure to the inhabitants of Magnolia Valley an everlasting Summer, possessed of all the charms of the tropics, without its enervating heat. The elastic atmosphere, and bracing influences found here, form a striking contrast with the characteristics of many celebrated places whose beneficial effects are limited to certain seasons of the year. Elsewhere nature seems to robe a large portion of the year, that she may shower her choicest gifts upon some favored month or season; but in Magnolia valley is found December's vigor, with the gentle grace of the sweetest day of May, from year's end to year's end. And it must not be forgotten that the great mountains and general topography of the country have given Magnolia valley a climate totally different from localities near at hand, a climate, excelling the most favored portions of Italy and France.

It is no wonder that men of experience, and keen discernment, who have travelled all over this broad land, and are familiar with foreign countries, should have come to the settled conclusion, that here is one of the most delightful places in the world for a home. But, that, coupled with such sagacity and foresight, there should have been that broad and generous benevolence, that would take large tracts of land, and expend almost untold treasures of time, ability and money to develop this, the choicest residence suburb of San Francisco, is most wonderful. But it has been done, and we know that thousands are longing for such homes of health and comfort, homes amid the constant companionship of sunshine, fruit and flowers, and we wish to tell them of this wonderful little valley, where the whole year is one spendthrift profusion of grace and beauty, strength and consolation. Many may reasonably suppose that such advantages, must command very high values, and that it would be difficult or impossible for the man of moderate means to avail himself of them. And, doubtless, the time is not far off when property in Magnolia Valley cannot be easily obtained, for love or money. But fortunately large tracts of land are still in the possession of a man with broad and liberal views, whose rule of life is to live and let live. This property, of great value in itself, and highly and skilfully improved, can still be obtained by the right kind of people, upon terms and values, that are for the present, at least, within the reach of people with moderate means. At the same time, the man with princely resources, and princely tastes, will easily find here a rich opportunity for the expenditure of all he chooses to use, in creating a little paradise for himself upon earth. He may bring from all portions of the earth, exotics and strange beautiful trees, shrubs and plants, and be assured that they will accept this, the botanic center of the Pacific coast, as a home so congenial that it seems like the returning of an old habitat. He may bring here vines from Mexico, from Peru, from the islands of the sea, and they may climb over countless varieties of foreign and native trees, and hang in bright festoons above the marvelous bloom of Chilean and Cape of Good Hope bulbs. Artistic judgment, may combine Alpine plants of Switzerland, the Caucasus, the Pyrenees, the Grecian cliffs, the Himalayan heigths, the Mexican Cordilleras or the Bolivian Andes. The most valuable exotics, that in many countries can be raised only in costly green houses, with the utmost care and trouble, and then only obtaining a feeble and impoverished condition, will grow in Magnolia Valley freely, and bloom luxuriously in open air. The man of moderate means can get here a small tract, having his choice from a hundred feet square, up to hundreds of acres in extent, and may easily create a home that shall give him all the sweetest, best and most healthful gifts of life and strength. And upon every side, he will be continually astonished by an untold wealth of natural treasure, and boundless resource of climate and soil. The calcareous sub-soil forming the great body of the hills, is inexhaustibly rich with just those stores of natural food needed for the best development of forest and ornamental trees. This sub-soil, with a rich loam surface properly treated, gives most wonderful vitality to the great vineyards and fruit farms, and it goes without saying, that fruits reach here, the highest possible state of perfection with but comparative little care. Think of great pear trees towering ten and fifteen feet above the tops of two story buildings, pear trees eighty-five years old, dating from the time of the early Padres, but heavily ladened to-day with beautiful fruit. We need say but little of the *Sequoia Gigantea*, which is the continual wonder of visitors; nor of the Magnolia Grandiflora, nor the flowering Madrone; nor the wide spreading Laurel; for these trees with many others, are familiar to Californians and to our visitors. But, there are many others, like the Monterey Cypress, which it has been generally supposed were limited to a habitat of extremely limited range, that nevertheless does well in Magnolia Valley. And our eastern friends will find here the chestnut and the locust, intermixed with cork elms, and will soon learn not to be suprised to find the walnut, ash and maple growing side by side with strange varieties of palm and foreign ornamental trees. They may drive, if they will, for a hundred miles over well kept roads, broad and shaded, and never weary of the endless vista of mountain and ocean scenery. They may ride by easy ascent to the top of Mount Tamalpias, the road winding through canyons, by lovely streams of mountain water, through the cathedral-like light of still redwood forests, through groves of beautiful foreign trees, by lovely meadows, and see spread before them the broad waters of the Pacific, with far away islands lying dim and gray in the distance; may see the entire surface of San Francisco Bay, with many towns, cities and villages lying spread in one view.

Words utterly fail to describe the marvelous and varied charms that are within easy reach of Magnolia Valley. Would you study the colors that Bierstadt loved so well, you may see at eventide their intensity grow far more richer, deep and varied than any canvas can portray. At such a time, when the passion fades from the rose and the gold, leaving those colors as tender as the sweetest dream of life; when all the canyons wear the royal purple, and the incoming violet marks the deepening power of night, one may forget that he is a dweller among cities, and a sharer in the hardships and toils of human life. Surely a home that has this power must be of priceless value.

As it stands to-day, after fifteen or sixteen years of growth and

improvement, Magnolia Valley is one of the most desirable places in California for a home. It is a little world in itself, filled with everything pleasing to man except whiskey, which is not tolerated for sale on the premises. A cultured society surrounds it, beautiful natu e, clear air, and healthful sunshine encompass it, while the clear blue sky of heaven smiles approvingly upon it.

Marin's County Seat is not a mere village, but a well appointed city, fully supplied with all modern improvements, but it is a city of beautiful homes, and not of business toil.

Our public and private educational facilities are most excellent, and our public buildings and grounds are costly and elegant, yet within ten minutes' walk of our Court House, you can find a home so sheltered and improved by nature and art, that it will seem to you as if you had left behind, for the time being, all the toil and turmoil of life.

It is also important to note the close proximity to the numberless advantages afforded by a great city situated on the vantage ground of the pathway of the world's commerce and travel. Magnolia Valley is not an hour's distance from San Francisco, and several lines of railroads, connecting with large well appointed and swift steamers, provide frequent and convenient communication at all times; while commutation tickets, and special facilities, afford the most satisfactory and economical means for a regular passing to and fro upon business and social purposes.

Amusements and recreations are near at hand. Broad streams, quiet inlets, and the great bay itself, will tempt those who are inclined to share in the pleasures of a "wet sheet and a flowing sea," or a quiet row. Neither have the lovers of rod and reel, and deep sea line been forgotten. Many kinds of deep and shoal water fish can be captured in their seasons, while the mountain streams and Lagunitas lake abound with trout and other fish.

And, close at hand, situated in the forests, in the wildest of mountain scenery, is a large and well stocked game preserve, about forty miles square, where one may still-hunt, or with hounds, follow the trail of bear or deer, restricted only by simple and sportsmanlike regulations. With the decrease of cayotes and other vermin, that prey upon quail and small game, the resources of this park are steadily increasing.

Let us say a few words more as to the healthfulness of this lovely home among the hills. Weak or enfeebled constitutions find here the ozone of the mountains and the sea, the balsm of the woods, and those bracing and invigorating influences so necessary to their conditions, and find them at home, without encountering the fatigue, annoyance and danger of exposure, or uncertainty in travel; and find them without any of the disagreeable and dangerous elements that usually attend noted health resorts; and find them steadily and continuously without liability to change; find them without extremely high altitudes, or liability to fog or wind. The invalid, or the seeker for strength, will surely find here just that steady, bracing power, and that quiet peacefulness, sure to bring relief and gain.

Again, with food in variety and quality unsurpassed, ranging from the richest and most dainty wild meats to the most choice and rarest fruits, with an abundance of fresh, pure mountain water; with all the resources of San Francisco within easy reach, there is no reason why the most capricious, as well as the most peculiar and exacting of appetites, would not be fully satisfied.

Of our people we do not like to speak in a way that might seem personal, but will only say that if you will come and see us, we will do our best to make you feel at home, and we may be pardoned in feeling sure that you will never have cause to regret a visit or a residence among us.

Bolinas.

Bolinas township is bounded on the north by Nicasio township, on the east by San Rafael township, and on the west by the ocean. Its greatest length is from south-east to north-west. In former days it had a good land locked harbor for moderate sized vessels, a high broad sand spit running across the bay from the mainland to within a short distance of the peninsula on which the town stands. The harbor has since filled up with sand from the ocean and wash from the plowed hill sides and probably in another generation the inner bay will be merely over-flowed land, suitable for reclamation. The general surface of the township, as other parts of the county, is either rolling lands, interpersed with small valleys, or mountanous. On the eastern side, the face of Tamalpais mountain is strongly corrugated by canons, still largely covered by wood, though until a few years ago it was one of the chief sources of supply of fire wood for San Francisco. Westward of the bay and south and west of the town is a mesa or high table land. On the eastern foot of this mesa is a glorious sandy beach, and as the ocean side of the spit, has no equal for surf bathing in Central California. Santa Cruz beach cannot be compared with it and only owes its supremacy to its convenience of access to Santa Clara and San Francisco. When a railroad is built from Sausalito, a work that will surely be done within a few years, Bolinas will be less than an hour from San Francisco and will become a most popular resort. From Bolinas town, north to Olema, is easy rolling land, being a valley, formed by Tamalpais on one side and the ridge which stretches along the coast to Point Reyes. The soil is very fertile, being a rich sandy loam or clay, and is famous for its pastures. Grain is little grown, except for hay, dairying being more profitable. The wood business is still followed, though railroads have brought on a strong competition from inland points in this and other counties. The climate of Bolinas partakes of the character common along that part of the coast, that is mists frequently blow over from the ocean. The narrow valley, however, in which the town lies, is fairly free from fog and the climate is generally very pleasant.

Olema, in the same township has considerable level land, and being more sheltered, has a dryer climate. The county around Olema, and towards Bolinas, is largely owned by James McM. Shafter and Chas. Webb Howard and is leased to dairy farmers.

In the early days, Bolinas was the principal ship building port in California and the timbers for the first wharves in San Francisco were cut here and rafted to the city. The first sawmill, a circular, in this township, erected in 1851, was situated in Woodville and had a capacity of 8,000 feet B. M. a day. Running two miles south from the mesa bluff is a line of sunken rocks, known as Duxberry reef, on which many a good ship has met her death. The first large vessel wrecked on this reef was the propeller, S. S. Lewis, in 1853, bound for San Francisco from Panama, with 400 passengers. Fortunately after she had struck, the swell carried her over into deep water and she drifted on to the Bolinas beach and all hands were saved.

The township contains four school districts, namely Bay, Bolinas, Olema and Garcia. Bolinas town being in the Bay district. The number of children between five and seventeen in the district is 146, of which 100 attended school last year. The number of children in the district under five years, is fifty-seven.

Point Reyes.

Point Reyes township is bounded on the west and south by the ocean, on the north by Tomales bay and on the east by Bolinas township. Vessels not drawing over nine feet of water can enter Tomales bay, though in 1854 the ship Oxford entered it under full sail, mistaking it for San Francisco bay, but left her bones. From the south headland of Tomales bay to Point Reyes, is one of the most dangerous places on the coast and numbers of wrecks have occurred there, some of them from errors arising out of its proximity to San Francisco harbor. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, but except when a north-east wind blows is more or less loaded with moisture. There are no extremes, either of heat or cold. The dairy business leads everything, and Point Reyes brand of butter, always commands the highest gilt edge price, much to the chagrin of other dairymen who insist that their butter is just as good.

The pastures on the east or Tomales bay side, are rich grasses, but as the promontory extends southward into the ocean, the character of the soil changes and becomes lighter and the chief vegetation is sagebrush, with a good deal of bare sand dunes. Warned by numerous wrecks, the government has built a first class light house on the western head of the point. The lighthouse is built on an elevation 300 feet above the sea and is reached from the bluff above by a stairway of 360 steps and a chute for sending down supplies. The light revolves once in two minutes, with flashes at intervals of five seconds, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of twenty-four nautical miles. One hundred and fifty feet lower, is a duplex syren of the highest power. The first fog signal was a very primitive whistle. The present blast lasts eight seconds, at intervals of seventy seconds.

The first grant in this township was made in 1839 by Governor Alvarado to Joseph F. Snook patented to Andrew Randall, and the second in 1843 by Governor Micheltorena, in 1843 to Antonio M. Gais, also patented to A. Randall. Both grants have since passed into the possession of James McM. Shafter and the dairymen, wealthy as most of them are, are only renters.

There are two school districts in this township. Pierce, in the northern portion, and Point Reyes. The number of children between five and seventeen is forty-seven, of whom twenty-five attend the public schools. There are also twenty-three children under the age of five years.

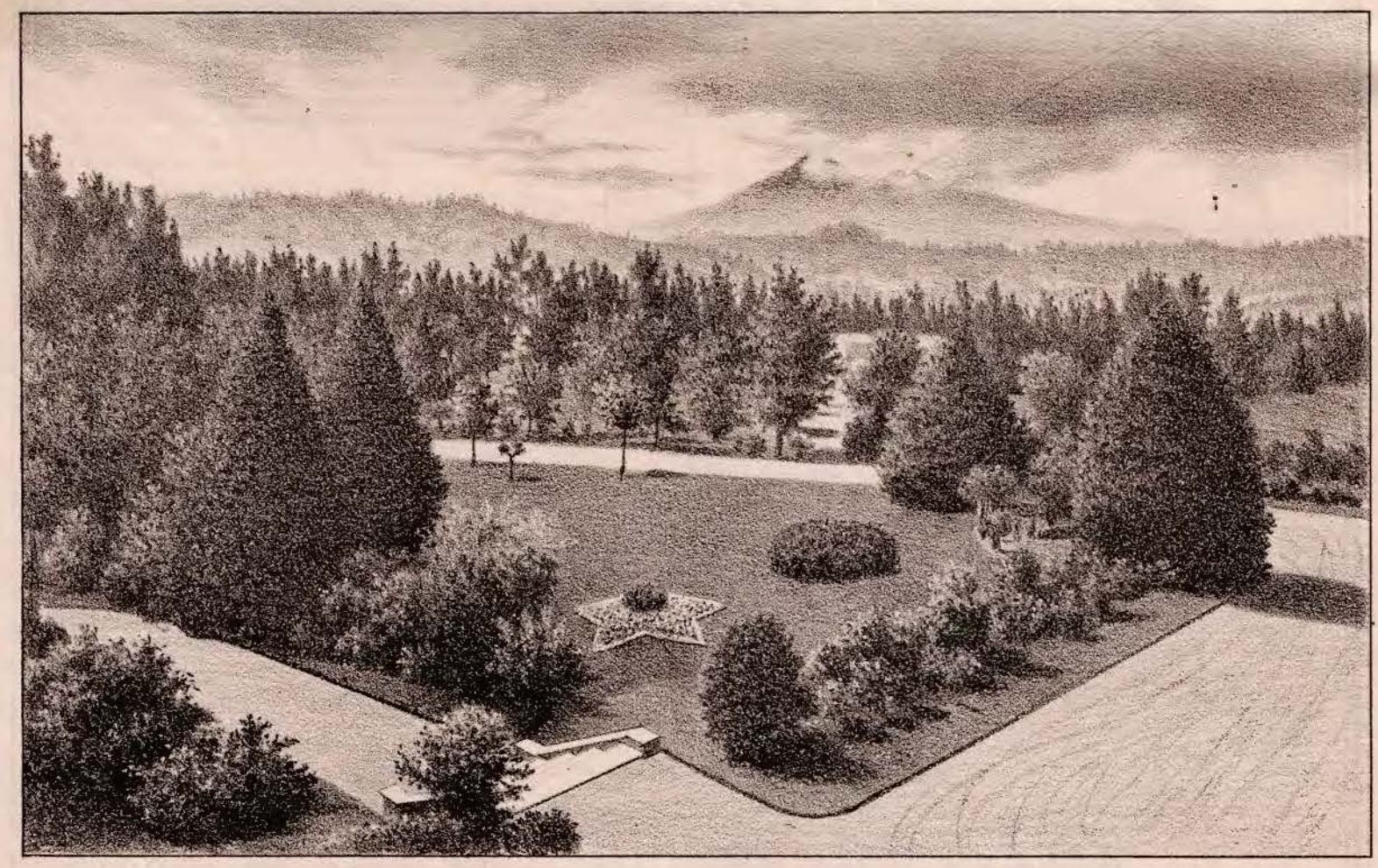
Tomales Bay.

This bay is forty-five miles north of San Francisco, in Marin County, latitude 38.15. It is formed by an inlet of the Pacific ocean which here penetrates the coast range about sixteen miles, nearly to the center of Marin County, averaging about a mile and a quarter wide for about twelve miles from the entrance, which is less than half a mile wide. There is a bar at the mouth of the bay, having about eleven feet of water at low tide. One of its advantages is its being perfectly land-locked and sheltered from all wind.

There are two small islands about three miles from the entrance of the bay, covering about two acres in extent, both of which are covered with verdure. Its safety, and the beauty of its surrounding scenery makes it a sort of minature copy of the bay of San Francisco, but shoaler water. The lands around this beautiful little bay are high, but gently undulating in outline; the hills being covered with grass and wild oats, afford rich pasturage for large flocks and herds.

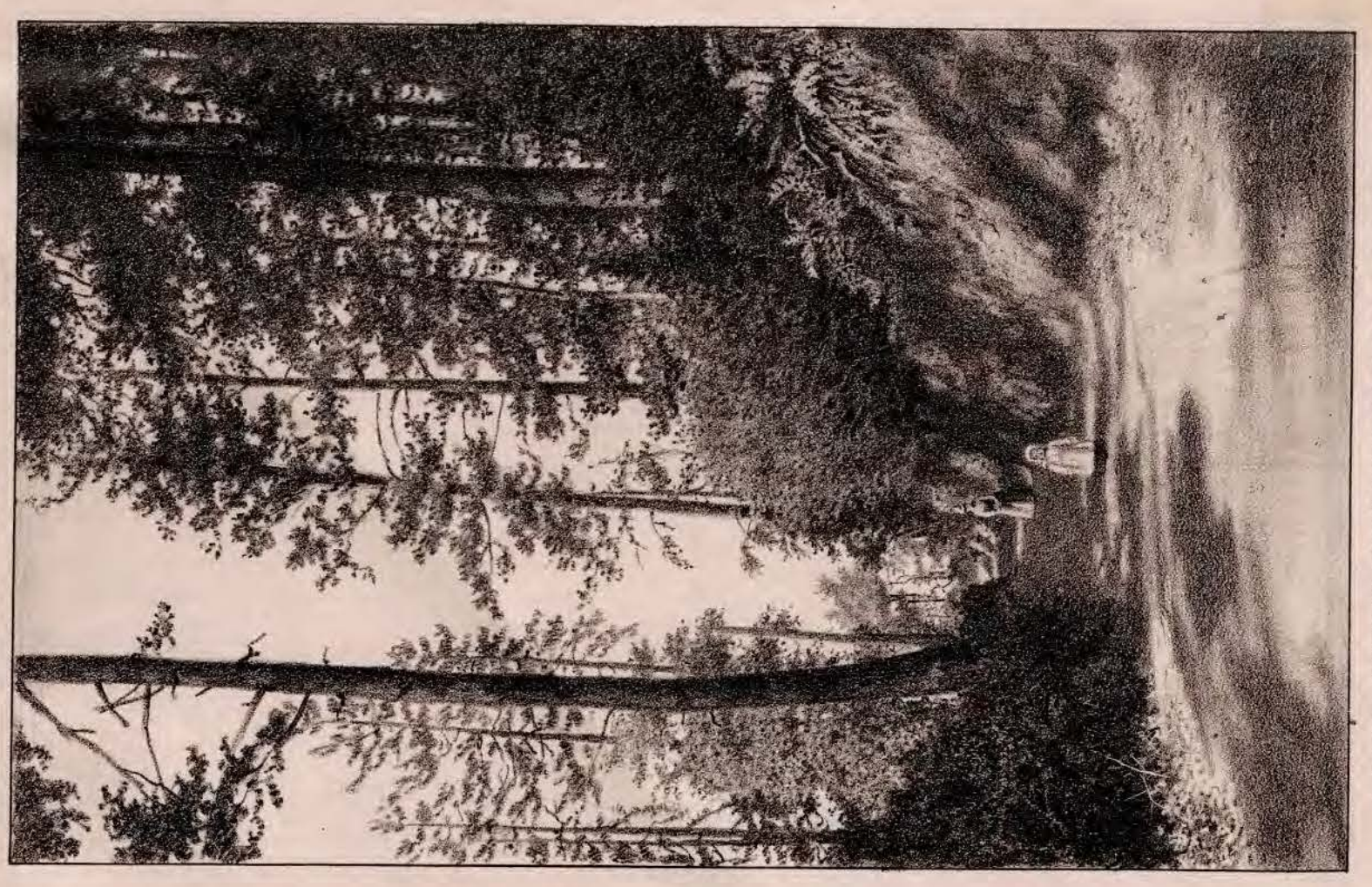
A HANDSOME salt water bathing estblishment is one of the projected improvements of San Rafael. The plan is hardly sufficiently matured for an extended notice, but we are assured that it will be carried out, on a scale commesurate with that on which other improvements are being made. The water will be brought fresh from the morning tides of San Pablo Bay.

"HOTEL RAFAEL" - SAN RAFAEL.



VIEW OF GROUNDS FROM SIDE OF NEW HOTEL.

SAN RAFAEL FROM LAUREL GROVE.



LAGUINITAS ROAD NEAR SAN RAFAEL.

THE TEMPERATURE.

Wonderful Equability of the Climate of San Rafael.

The following statistics show, in tabular form, a full year's record of temperatures, taken at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m., which to many of our readers will be found interesting:

Jan. 1886.				Feb. 1886.				March, 1886.				April, 1886.			
Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	44	50	50	1	50	64	50	1	50	72	62	1	56	70	60
2	44	48	46	2	56	66	46	2	54	72	64	2	56	70	60
3	40	54	48	3	52	64	58	3	50	75	63	3	56	68	58
4	42	56	50	4	55	68	62	4	48	73	64	4	53	66	59
5	47	58	52	5	54	60	57	5	54	73	68	5	54	58	57
6	46	56	49	6	55	64	52	6	60	75	72	6	53	58	56
7	48	56	56	7	44	58	51	7	60	77	73	7	53	72	61
8	51	52	54	8	46	60	50	8	56	70	58	8	57	65	62
9	51	52	52	9	42	62	52	9	55	67	58	9	59	71	68
10	51	58	54	10	44	64	50	10	54	66	59	10	58	78	74
11	48	54	47	11	52	64	56	11	50	70	60	11	62	72	64
12	43	55	50	12	48	66	60	12	56	72	59	12	58	70	64
13	42	46	45	13	46	68	54	13	48	68	65	13	59	73	63
14	41	56	47	14	45	66	56	14	48	68	60	14	57	88	60
15	42	56	50	15	48	70	57	15	50	70	56	15	56	68	60
16	43	55	52	16	46	60	54	16	51	60	54	16	46	67	62
17	45	56	50	17	48	62	52	17	50	66	57	17	52	60	56
18	43	58	52	18	50	56	54	18	54	62	58	18	42	63	55
19	48	62	56	19	50	64	58	19	52	56	53	19	45	62	52
20	50	58	52	20	50	60	56	20	51	54	54	20	48	64	62
21	43	68	54	21	50	60	54	21	51	56	56	21	48	72	66
22	42	58	52	22	50	60	51	22	52	58	57	22	52	75	70
23	44	56	50	23	44	58	54	23	53	58	56	23	53	82	73
24	45	54	50	24	44	66	57	24	50	66	58	24	54	77	64
25	44	53	52	25	50	62	58	25	54	66	56	25	54	74	66
26	46	58	50	26	50	62	58	26	51	69	61	26	55	65	56
27	46	58	54	27	51	70	61	27	53	68	56	27	49	70	63
28	52	62	56	28	52	70	66	28	52	67	60	28	56	63	63
29	52	60	58	..	..	..	..	29	52	60	58	29	58	73	65
30	52	60	54	..	..	..	..	30	53	60	60	30	54	72	62
31	51	62	56	..	..	..	..	31	58	74	64	..	..	..	..

May, 1886.				June, 1886.				July, 1886.				August, 1886.			
1	54	68	63	1	51	68	58	1	57	78	68	1	61	89	81
2	54	71	63	2	52	58	56	2	58	64	66	2	66	94	84
3	54	64	61	3	53	65	61	3	57	71	67	3	58	83	76
4	55	69	64	4	52	65	56	4	58	71	67	4	56	80	67
5	59	70	66	5	51	72	66	5	58	70	63	5	55	77	56
6	60	76	68	6	52	75	68	6	59	66	62	6	55	73	64
7	60	70	66	7	52	76	68	7	59	66	62	7	56	71	60
8	59	69	62	8	52	73	64	8	58	65	64	8	56	75	66
9	58	70	64	9	59	71	63	9	59	71	66	9	56	73	65
10	59	69	64	10	55	66	63	10	56	74	66	10	54	75	66
11	59	73	62	11	54	70	64	11	58	79	72	11	55	68	60
12	55	69	60	12	54	64	62	12	58	78	73	12	54	64	61
13	52	72	64	13	56	68	62	13	58	85	76	13	56	77	69
14	55	70	64	14	56	70	61	14	60	83	64	14	56	88	82
15	52	71	64	15	56	60	63	15	56	84	83	15	68	90	66
16	54	73	68	16	56	74	66	16	61	88	70	16	56	82	62
17	57	70	64	17	57	67	64	17	60	78	64	17	54	82	75
18	57	70	63	18	56	59	61	18	58	74	64	18	58	81	74
19	56	76	66	19	57	60	62	19	58	75	62	19	56	75	62
20	54	77	68	20	55	76	71	20	58	79	72	20	54	59	57
21	52	78	66	21	56	63	60	21	56	80	67	21	54	59	57
22	56	80	70	22	55	69	62	22	55	80	66	22	54	62	56
23	52	81	70	23	56	75	63	23	56	79	62	23	56	69	59
24	54	72	64	24	54	69	62	24	60	80	68	24	54	62	57
25	58	75	69	25	56	74	68	25	60	65	62	25	55	73	62
26	58	71	73	26	59	77	73	26	58	64	62	26	54	72	64
27	59	90	84	27	56	72	66	27	60	71	68	27	52	70	62
28	67	95	84	28	54	75	69	28	60	76	70	28	54	66	60
29	65	90	80	29	59	75	70	29	58	77	70	29	56	72	63
30	59	78	68	30	56	78	69	30	62	80	73	30	54	72	63
31	60	70	63	..	..	..	..	31	58	81	76	31	56	76	68

Sept. 1886.				Oct. 1886.				Nov. 1886.				Dec. 1886.			
1	52	80	70	1	55	81	69	1	55	73	64	1	55	64	63
2	53	71	63	2	60	83	70	2	52	67	56	2	51	64	63
3	54	60	55	3	61	86	77	3	47	63	57	3	50	63	63
4	54	59	56	4	63	82	68	4	54	58	56	4	48	62	61
5	55	63	60	5	57	69	59	5	49	58	52	5	45	56	50
6	56	62	60	6	53	68	58	6	54	58	58	6	44	54	53
7	55	74	61	7	57	63	58	7	60	64	62	7	46	57	50
8	55	68	59	8	55	70	61	8	60	66	64	8	44	58	48
9	55	70	62	9	54	61	60	9	60	62	58	9	44	58	48
10	56	72	62	10	51	72	60	10	52	61	51	10	50	52	54

Sept. 1886.				Oct. 1886.				Nov. 1886.				Dec. 1886.			
Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Date	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
11	53	78	68	11	51	75	62	11	46	59	52	11	48	60	56
12	55	82	75	12	51	75	62	12	50	60	54	12	48	60	50
13	62	87	72	13	55	65	61	13	51	63	57	13	40	58	54
14	57	84	69	14	60	73	66	14	50	64	54	14	46	51	51
15	57	78	66	15	59	72	61	15	54	53	55	15	49	56	49
16	56	80	69	16	57	64	58	16	52	55	55	16	50	56	52
17	54	78	69	17	55	60	58	17	54	58	54	17	50	56	48
18	56	71	59	18	54	67	56	18	53	52	52	18	48	59	50
19	57	71	63	19	54	69	57	19	53	61	56	19	45	58	49
20	55	86	75	20	54	68	60	20	52	60	55	20	56	52	52
21	62	92	80	21	54	68	59	21	47	57	54	21	56	54	53
22	66	91	75	22	56	64	58	22	51	56	50	22	51	55	53
23	54	74	66	23	50	68	61	23	50	54	54	23	56	59	60
24	59	64	62	24	50	69	60	24	52	53	52	24	60	61	60
25	52	77	64	25	52	72	60	25	47	59	52	25	52	57	54
26	53	80	70	26	54	74	63	26	49	58	54	26	47	56	48
27	56	82	71	27	54	76	73	27	50	62	56	27	45	58	52
28	56	80	69	28	50	70	61	28	52	62	58	28	48	60	50
29	58	84	74	29	58	68	62	29	57	61	58	29	44	58	50
30	62	86	74	30	60	72	56	30	54	62	61	30	50	53	50
..	..	..	..	31	48	69	62	..	..	..	..	31	43	52	46

EXTREMES IN EACH MONTH.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
January	60	40	July	88	55
February	70	42	August	94	52
March	77	48	September	92	52
April	88	42	October	86	48
May	95	52	November	73	47
June	78	51	December	64	40

The following comparative table is also interesting, showing as it does, that, taking the average temperature of January and July on this continent and in Europe, there are only Santa Barbara and Honolulu of all the places mentioned which show less variation than San Rafael.

Place.	January.	July.	Difference.	Latitude.
	d g.	d g.	d g	dg m.
San Francisco	48	57	9	37 48
Santa Barbara	54	71	17	34 24
Los Angeles	52	75	23	34 04
San Diego	51	72	21	32 41
Stockton	49	72	23	37 56
St. Helena	42	77	35	38 30
Fort Yuma, (A. T.)	56	92	36	32 43
Cincinnati	30	74	44	39 06
New York	31	77	42	40 37
New Orleans	55	82	27	29 57
Naples	46	76	30	40 52
Honolulu	71	78	7	21 16
London	37	62	25	51 29
Bordeaux	41	73	32	44 50
Mentone	40	73	33	43 41
Marseilles	43	75	32	43 17
Genoa	46	77	31	44 24
Algeiers	52	75	23	36 47
San Rafael	49	69	20	37 59

A year's actual "weather" at San Rafael is simply yet clearly outlined in the following table:

Month	Mean Temperature.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rainfall.
June	74	29	1	.....
July	79	30	1	.....
August	76	28	3	.....
September	74	28	2	.....
October	70	28	3	1.29
November	65	19	11	1.08
December	52	5	26	11.43
January	52	23	8	11.81
February	57	16	12	3.20
March	56	11	20	.97
April	65	20	10	2.45
May	69	23	8	.62
	66	260	105	36 85

Rainfall in Marin County.

In speaking of the "rainy season," in California, strangers must not infer that rain is continuous, or nearly so, during that period. The term is only employed in contrast with the dry season, and implies the probability, or possibility, rather than the actual occurrence of rain. In more than half the Winters, in any decade, there has not fallen a drop beyond the necessities of agriculture, and even in the seasons of most rain, much pleasant weather is interspersed. If the Winter be not unusually severe, which is a very uncommon occurence in Marin County, it is generally regarded as the most pleasant season of the year. In the intervals of the rain, it is bright, sunny and calm. It might, without exaggeration, rather be compared to Spring than to Winter. The grass starts as soon as the soil is wet, and in this beautiful county at Christmas, nature wears her green uniform. In February and March, the gardens and meadows look rich with floral jewels. The blossoms increase in variety and profusion until April, when they are so abundant in many places as to show distinctly the yellow carpeting on the hills for miles and miles in the distance.

It appears from the following table that in December is the month of greatest rain, but towards the middle of this month, it can safely be said, that the rainy tendency has reached its climax; it then diminishes gradually until the termination of the rainy season, which is reached about April. June. July, August, September, and even well into October, are dry, with exceptions so slight as scarcely deserve notice: only 2.50 inches having fallen in those months, under review, in a period of over seventeen years.

There is, however, great irregularity in the time of the commencement of the rainy season. It never sets in before November, with the exception of a few light showers early in September, and sometimes not till the latter part of December.

The following table exhibits the rainfall in inches and one-hundredths, in San Rafael and vicinity during the ten years preceeding 1885:

casons.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	No of days rain	Total for year.
1875-6	.....	.15	11.25	4.69	10.42	10.84	11.21	1.15	.27	.....	56	50.02
1876-7	.45	7.35	.12	8.47	.....	.57	1.69	.05	.44	.05	35	19.22
1877-8	.....	.70	2.45	2.85	25.35	18.57	5.10	.81	.57	.....	73	56.40
1878-9	.55	2.99	1.38	.68	5.24	7.21	10.14	2.01	3.22	.....	44	33.52
1879-80	.....	.91	6.40	4.58	5.12	2.33	2.68	14.15	1.84	.....	59	37.96
1880-81	.....	.01	.33	18.67	14.63	4.48	.64	3.06	.04	.54	53	42.40
1881-2	.58	1.41	2.02	8.06	2.77	2.82	4.57	2.40	.32	.....	56	29.95
1882-3	1.84	6.72	6.09	3.09	1.66	2.52	9.07	2.95	6.16	.....	51	40.10
1883-4	.52	.89	.74	1.02	7.53	8.58	11.76	11.18	.35	2.03	65	44.60
1884-5	.15	1.39	.43	25.10	2.79	1.28	1.30	3.00	.01	.06	44	35.51
Totals.	4.09	22.62	31.25	77.21	75.61	59.29	58.11	40.76	13.22	2.68	536	389.68
Av'ge.	.40	2.25	3.12	7.72	7.56	5.92	5.81	4.07	1.32	.26	54	38.96

The highest number of days in which any rain fell, in any one year of the ten under review, was seventy-three, and the lowest number thirty-five days; in other words, though the rain fell between September and June, January excepted, of the season 1876-7, it was only in one out of eleven days in the entire year a drop fell.

To show still more strongly what long intervals of fine weather there are between the showers of the rainy season, we give the dates on which it rained in the season 1874-5, and again in the season of 1884-5.

In October 1874, it rained on the 9th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 25th, 26th and 27th.

In November, on the 4th, 5th, 7th, 22d, 23d and 30th.

All December was dry, except on the 24th.

In January 1875, it rained on the 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 31st.

No rain fell in February.

In March rain fell on the 2d, 3d, 24th and 28th.

No rain fell in April.

In May rain fell on the 7th, and again on the 14th.

In June it rained on the 15th; bringing the season to a close with a total rain fall of 41 inches and 65-100.

Ten years later, the season of 1884-5, rain fell:

In September, on the 7th and 30th.

In October, on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

In November, on the 11th and 13th.

In December, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th. 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th and 31st.

In January, 1885, rain fell on the 1st. 7th, 9th, 10th, 12thand 28th.

In February, on the 1st, 18th and 20th.

In March, on the 17th, 18th, 25th, 30th and 31.

In April, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th. 16th and 26th.

In May, on the 13th, and in June on the 4th, closing a season with a rain fall of 35 inches and 55-100 of an inch.

It will be seen, that in both years, there are generally long intervals of clear weather between the showers, and that only once in each season has it rained on more than three or four days in succession. Even January, 1874, when it rained on six successive days, the precipitation was not continuous, most of it falling during the nights leaving the days clear and pleasant. In December, 1884, it rained on ten successive days, a very unusual event; yet during that period in not one daylight hour in six, did any rain fall. In fact, as rain falls in California mostly at night, our so called rainy season gives us as many dry days as there are in the Spring and Autumn of other states.

San Rafael.

San Rafael township is situated in the south-eastern portion of Marin county; and is bounded on the south by Sausalito township, on the east by San Pablo bay, on the west by Bolinas and Nicasio townships, and on the north by Novato township. In the township, besides the valley of San Rafael, which as will be seen by the several views we give, is of unexcelled beauty, there are several other valleys, San Anselmo being the largest. In an easterly and westerly direction, the San Rafael valley extends nearly four miles, being on an average one mile in width. It is separated from the foothills of Tamalpais by the range of timber clothed hills, which divide it from San Anselmo valley, running almost parallel with the former, until near San Anselmo Junction where the two valleys meet.

The great feature of San Rafael, however, when looking south, is the majestic and graceful outline of Mount Tamalpais.

Besides illustrating the scenery of this beautiful valley, we have in other articles in this magazine, described at length, its advantages in regard to equability of temperature, rain precipitation, excellence of its water, fertility of its soil, etc.

The valleys of Corte Madera, of San Anselmo, of Fairfax and their smaller tributary valleys and Point San Quentin, are included in the townships of San Rafael.

The township contains four school districts, namely San Rafael, Ross Landing, San Quentin and Fairfax. San Rafael school district has a new, fine eight class schoolhouse in the town of San Rafael, which with another lot not at present built on, cost for land, building, furnishing, etc., about $25,000, a sum which was raised by the issue of bonds, for interest on which a tax of six cents on the $100 valuation is raised. The first frame building erected in 1849, in San Rafael, was also the first school house, and was the property of James Miller. The number of children between five and seventeen years, as reported by the School Census Marshal for this year in the district, was 718, of whom 507 attended the public schools, and seventy-two private schools. The number of children in the district under five years of age was 321. The Ross Landing district had ninety-three children between five and seventeen years, of whom fifty-three attended the public schools and twenty-two private schools. There were in this district twenty-six children under five years of age. In San Quentin District, there were reported ninety-nine children, between five and seventeen years of age, of whom seventy-nine attended the public school, and twenty-one children under five years of age. In the Fairfax District there were twenty-nine children between the ages of five and seventeen, of whom twenty-two attended the public school, and sixteen children under five years of age.

San Rafael township contains the only town in the county at present incorporated, but there is in consequence of its rapid growth. some talk of taking a vote of the inhabitants of Sausalito, on the question of incorporating, at an early date.

Corte Madera.

The residents of Corte Madera, are unwilling to admit that either Sausalito or Blithedale, or San Anselmo, or San Rafael valleys offer more or equal inducements to home seekers than their district. The representation of Owl's Wood, the charmingly situated property of Frank M. Pixley, the editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, gives a faint idea of the beauty of the valley of Corte Madera, and of the timber covered slopes of the spur of Mount Tamalpais, which forms the background of the picture. That the soil is rich, can be seen from the corn which was growing so luxuriantly when the photograph was taken from which the engraving was made. All fruits come to perfection here, and not only in Mr. Pixley's vineyard, but all along the hills in the direction of Anselmo are flourishing vines. A mile or so north of Owl's Wood, a Frenchman named C. Callot has added grape growing and wine making to his former business of brick burning, and has succeeded in producing in large quantities an excellent table claret, which finds a ready market throughout the county. Mr. Pixley obtained possession of this property, about 100 acres in the early days, and so has saved the few old redwoods which escaped the vandals of 1849-50 and also some magnificent laurel and other trees. In these trees, Mr. Pixley takes as much or more pride than any devotee of the turf takes in his winning horses. Mr. Pixley says he has seen in his own neighborhood, laurel trees felled for fuel, to burn brick, which if they had been left standing would have added $1,000 an acre to the value of the land, which they adorned.

This day is now over, and though lovers of nature may mourn over the blighted stumps of giants that have been sacrificed to ignorance and cupidity, Corte Madera is far from being denuded of beautiful specimens of forest trees; moreover, around the bolls of the redwood trees, cut by the Presidio authorities a century ago, have grown up groves of the same wood, in which are many trees from forty to sixty feet high and straight as Maypoles. Before many months pass over, we expect to see another suburban town spring up here, as while the climate partakes of the character of that of San Anselmo, it is nearer to San Francisco and reached at lower fare.

RESIDENCE OF L. H. SWEENEY ESQ. SAN RAFAEL.

RESIDENCE OF A.W. FOSTER ESQ. SAN RAFAEL.

REDWOOD TIMBER ON RUSSIAN RIVER.

OWLS WOOD, RESIDENCE OF FRANK M. PIXLEY ESQ. AT CORTE MADERA.

THE HOTEL "RAFAEL."

A Costly and Magnificent Structure now being Erected.

Visitors to Marin, whether tourists or residents of this state, have long felt that San Rafael had no hotel accommodations worthy of a resort of its importance, or according with the wonderful beauty of its varied scenery, and the unrivalled picturesqueness of its hundred miles of suburban drives. Innumerable invalids who have breathed the balmy air of the valley of San Rafael, and have been relieved from suffering by the mildness and equability of its climate, have expressed their regret and suprise that there was no first-class, well appointed caravansary with open doors for the hundreds of families in search of health and enjoyment, and for which they have the means of paying handsomely.

This complaint is now to be remedied and the want filled. A company of wealthy capitalists, all more or less interested in the progress of Marin, and convinced of the unequalled advantages San Rafael offers as a resort for invalids and pleasure seekers, has been formed, to build a hotel unexcelled in design and appointments, and only in size, by any hotel in the state. The new hotel, of which we give a lithographic representation on another page, will in every respect be far superior to anything in the hotel line now erecting or in contemplation north of San Francisco.

The work of construction of this magnificent hotel is undertaken by the San Rafael Hotel Company, capital $200,000. This company is composed of gentlemen, who are not only residents of this charming suburb, but are some of the most prominent and substantial business men and capitalists of California, as will be seen by the list of the board of directors and stockholders. The President of the company is L. H. Sweeny, of Dodge, Sweeny & Co.; Vice-President, Baron J. H. Von Schroder, Treasurer of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad; Secretary, G. M. Dodge. Directors--James Mervyn Donahue, President of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad; William T. Coleman; William Babcock, of Parrott & Co.; A. W. Foster, of S. B. Wakefield & Co.; C. Grosjean; Frank S. Johnson, of William T. Coleman & Co.; Sidney Smith; Robert Watt, of Langley & Michaels; Henry P. Wood, of Wood & Wattles; the Velascos and Pachecos, both residents of San Rafael; Ex-Senator Frank De Long; Page Brothers; Hepburn & Wilkins; Allen Lee, President of the San Rafael Gas Company, and others. This represents a body of stockholders that is a guaranty of the success of anything they may undertake.

The site chosen for the hotel was originally a portion of the Coleman tract, but was purchased by Hon. Robert Watt some years ago, who immediately proceeded to erect a handsome residence and improve the grounds by planting rare forest and choice fruit trees, ornamental and flowering shrubbery, roses in profuse variety and a large collection of semi-tropic and half hardy flowering plants. The well kept lawns and walks have been for many seasons the admiration of Mr. Watt's friends, and of all who in passing along the road in front of the place got a glimpse of the Eden like beauty of the grounds within. It was the luxuriant splendor of the garden and lawns and the rare magnificence of the landscape, whether looking towards the East, West, North or South, that induced the company to purchase this property.

The site which is about twenty-one acres in extent, is shaped like a horse shoe, an oblong knoll some seventy-five feet in heighth at the highest point, answering for the frog. This mound occupies the center of the grounds, and is covered on the summit and northern face, except where otherwise occupied, by oak, manzinita, madrone, buckeye, laurel and other natural trees of California. The slope towards the south is easy, and is adorned by the art of the gardner in the manner described.

From the hotel veranda, or even from the grounds, the whole length of the valley on both sides, dotted by handsome villas, is visable. The view reaches from San Anselmo Junction to San Quentin Point, with the waters of San Pablo Bay, ever enlivened by steam and sailing craft, in the eastern distance. In front, on the floor of the valley is stretched the pretty town of San Rafael, backed by the range of hills which separates San Rafael Valley from San Anselmo Valley, and above and behind which Tamalpais, the most beautiful of all our California mountains, rises majestically in its glory. No artist who has attempted it, not even Keith, has been able, in oil or water colors, to convey more than a glimmering idea of the ever changing charms of this mountain. Photographers like Taber, feel and say that they can no more do it justice than they can to the majestic wonders of the Yosemite Valley; lithography fails with its sister branches of art, because like the face of a bright, intelligent, sprightly girl, its expression is ever changing. The mountain has its moods, as those who know it best and love it most, well know; it sometimes pouts and sometimes smiles; it sometimes sulks and sometimes seems brimming over with joy. It seems to weep in sorrow when the winter rains fall, and groan in pain when lashed by Winter storms; again in the long Summer days, to enjoy basking in the sun's rays, half sleeping, half wakeful, or murmuring sweet snatches of song, like a happy girl.

The goodly sum of $47,500 has been paid for the grounds, and about $125,000 will be expended in the construction of the hotel, clubhouses and cottages.

As will be seen from the sketch of the hotel, money has been a secondary consideration with these gentlemen. Their chief purpose is to erect a hotel that in point of grandeur, artistic design, beauty, comfort and convenience has never been equaled in California. The peculiarly favorable location and the surpassing beauty of the surrounding scenery assists in producing the highest possible romantic effect, and the designer has taken advantage of every favorable point to produce an architectural work of the highest order.

The improvements contemplated, in connection with the hotel, are alike elegant and complete; in thorough harmony with the grand central figure. Half a dozen cosy cottages of picturesque design and appointments all complete, nestling like dewdrops in a garden of flowers, will ornament the grounds surrounding the main structure, and bathhouses are to be erected about three-quarters of a mile away, to which it is proposed to run carriages at a trifling charge for the convenience of guests. Clubhouses and bowling-alleys will be established on the western side of the grounds, and lawn tennis courts, four in number, will form a feature in the southern part, surrounded by a magnificent grove of cypress, eucalyptus, manzinita and pine.

R. Ulrich, the efficient landscape gardner, who designed and laid out the grounds surrounding the Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, has already made a survey of the grounds, and they will be laid out in accordance with his designs. For the very perfection of art in the way of landscape gardening, no more favorable piece of ground could have been found.

The necessary capital has been subscribed, the site paid for, possession obtained, and the work is already well under way, and will be pushed with vigor, and in the early Spring this fine hotel will be ready to open its doors to guests.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The hotel building, designed by Curlett & Cuthbertson, well-known architects of San Francisco, is simply a masterpiece of modern architecture. It will stand, when completed, a magnificent and imposing structure, three stories in height, with an observatory at one corner extending upward ninety-five feet, and the whole covering an area of 220x116 feet. Its location is a slightly elevated plot, approached by gentle slopes, and has a perspective that is simply gorgeous The design comprises a main building facing the south, with wings at both ends extending to the rear, thus giving to the occupants the benefit of sunny apartments at all hours of the day. It is to be broken on all the fronts with tastefully constructed bays, formed by projecting suites of rooms, and ornamented by graceful coverings and verandas.

The main entrance will be at the southwest corner, which is fronted by a *porte cochere* of 20x30 feet dimensions, approached from several winding and beautifully designed macadamized drives and walks. Ascending a broad stairway and crossing an ample veranda leads into the entrance hall, twenty feet in width, on the right of which is the office with counter, register and general business department. On the left of the hall is the private office, occupying a similar though smaller apartment. The main entrance hall leads first to the main corridor, a spacious and well lighted hallway extending the entire length of the main building and to the right and to the hallway along the western wing. At the eastern end of this hall, entrance is gained to the spacious dining-room, which alone covers an area of 40x80 feet, extending north and south, and its southern or front extremity projecting some twenty-five feet out beyond the front line of the main building, this projection having a semi-circular shape and therefore affording a magnificent view from the tables in every direction except to the rear. On the east side of the dining-room is a large bay twenty feet wide and sixteen feet in depth, against the back of which is constructed a mammoth fireplace, sufficiently large to swallow a native redwood root, and to heat comfortably the entire apartment in case of need. From the southwest corner of the dining-room opens off a series of dining-room suites, three in number, all of which can be thrown open by folding doors into one apartment, thus forming one grand dining-room in the shape of a right angle, the arms of which are one hundred and sixty feet and seventy feet and with a front view the entire distance. These breakfast-room suites can be closed if desired for private or family use and can be approached from both the main corridor and outer veranda.

In the rear of the main dining-room is a large pantry and serving room, extending clear across the wing and thirteen feet in width. Still back of this is the capacious kitchen and its numerous auxiliaries, in the way of small rooms for pastry and other uses.

Across the corridor in the main building from the breakfast-room suites, are three cosy sleeping apartments, for those who prefer down stairs accommodations. They are 11x16 feet dimensions and face the rear gallery or veranda, being provided with every possible convenience. Immediately in front of the main entrance and across the corridor is the entrance to the rotunda or conversation hall, a large circular apartment twenty-six feet in diameter, provided with a large fireplace, and granting exit both to the main corridor and rear gallery. This apartment will afford the usual reading-room conveniences and comforts, and be a sort of general resort for conversation and discussion of the day's topics.

To the east of the rotunda is the elevator, also the stairway leading up and down. The servants' dining-room opens from the north of the main corridor, just before entering the main dining-room, and is a commodious apartment, 16x21 feet. The west wing is also penetrated through the center by the corridor, off which to the west and fronting the outer veranda, are three very nicely arranged

sleeping-rooms; and on the opposite side, facing the rear of the grounds, are the ladies' billiard-rooms. Around the entire three sides of the building extends a grand piazza, sixteen feet in width, affording a picturesque promenade, unobstructed, of nearly four hundred feet. On the rear of the main building is another veranda or gallery sixteen feet wide, extending from wing to wing, and leading into the rotunda, kitchen, basement apartments and rear of the grounds.

The second story is naturally more devoted to sleeping apartments. The entire south and west front is apportioned off into elegant suites, with plenty of room, parlors, closets and bathing conveniences. Directly over the *porte cochere* is a large circular sitting-room, thirty-one feet in diameter, approached from the main corridor, and having such a prominent and sweeping view as to be provided with sun-light all day long. This room will be one of the most delightful in the building, purely because of its magnificent advantages for scenery. The rear part of this floor, from the main corridor, is divided up into single rooms, and in the east wing, over the dining-room, is a large bath-room for general use.

The third floor is entirely devoted to sleeping-rooms. From the main corridor leading into an open apartment, occupying the same relative position as the *porte cochere* below and circular sitting-room on the second floor, is a circular roof-covered arbor or open lookout from which is obtained a view of the entire surrounding country for miles, including the town of San Rafael and the bay and hills beyond.

The favorable topography of the hotel site admits of a very pleasant and useful basement, which is designed for a number of appropriate purposes. Under the main building and approached from the rear gallery above, is a commodious billiard-room, 30x40, with bar and barber-shop accompaniments leading off to the east. Under the west wing and to the east of the corridor, is the card-room, and adjoining are a number of apartments that can be put to any desired purpose.

The observatory reaches up over the southeast corner, and will be so constructed, of course, as to grant a sweeping view of the whole country in every direction. This will be one of the grandest features of the hotel on account of the picturesque and romantic scenery, in the midst of which it is situated.

Around the entire front of the hotel on the second floor will be graceful and curving verandas, approaches to which are gained through the suites fronting thereon. These will likewise afford pleasant promanades.

The height of the main floor is fifteen feet, second floor twelve feet and third floor eleven feet six inches. E pecial attention will be directed to the lighting of this magnificent edifice, and no device of human ingenuity best calculated for that purpose will be overlooked. The water supply likewise will be perfected, and the water used obtained from the choicest, purest and sweetest of mountain springs.

The building throughout, exterior and interior, will be finished off with the most unsparing elegance, and all in native woods. The architecture is unique and picturesque, partaking of no distinctive style, but being the result of study for the highest and most pleasing architectural effects. The hotel will somewhat resemble the style of the Del Monte, also the Arcadia at Santa Monica, comprising the advantages, conveniences and beauties of both, and being inferior to neither in any respect.

This grand and luxuriously furnished hotel, and other enterprises of great pith and moment, under way or in contemplation in and around San Rafael, must bring this vicinity into a prominence and note, throughout not only California but the whole United States, and with the English speaking people of Europe, which it well deserves, but has not until recently obtained.

As far back as 1866, a writer in speaking of San Rafael, says:

"After fifteen years of whirling about and flitting up and down the coast, and to every point of the compass inland, in search of eligible places of resort, I have come to the conclusion that I have at length discovered right here in San Rafael, sixty minutes from the emporium of the Pacific, and in its suburbs, the most desirable place in all California, for home, family residences or for a few days, weeks or months sojourn for the recuperation of health, or the overtaxed mental energies of those who are compelled to pursue their callings in the pent-up city; here all the advantages of quiet country life are secured, as well as the inestimable luxury of inhaling the pure, unadulterated and invigorating but tempered ocean air."

Well authenticated tradition has it that the old Franciscan missionaries pitched upon San Rafael, not alone because of its lovliness, but also for sanitary reasons. It was thought to be, what experience has found it, the most healthy locality anywhere along this region of the coast. Hither came Spanish and Mexican invalids from the Presidio of San Francisco, the Mission Dolores, and more remote settlements and missions, when afflicted with any of the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to. Current history justifies these traditions, and in consequence San Rafael is always designated by old Californians as "The Sanitarium of the Pacific Coast."

Marin County in the driest seasons, during American occupation, has never suffered so seriously from drouth as to interfere with the production of milk and butter.

The lightning rod man would starve in California.

SAN RAFAEL AND MENTONE.

An Analytical Comparison of the Climates of these Popular Resorts.

We reproduce the following pertinent remarks illustrative of the superiority of the climate of the San Rafael Valley, as a residence for invalids and persons of delicate constitutions, over any resort on the Mediterranean, including Mentone, from a paper which appears in the transactions of the Medical Society of California, by H. A. Dubois, M. D. Doctor Dubois has been for many years, and is at present a popular practicing physcian of San Rafael, but has resided for periods of varied lengths at many of the popular health resorts, including Mentone and others, which he compares with San Rafael, excepting San Diego.

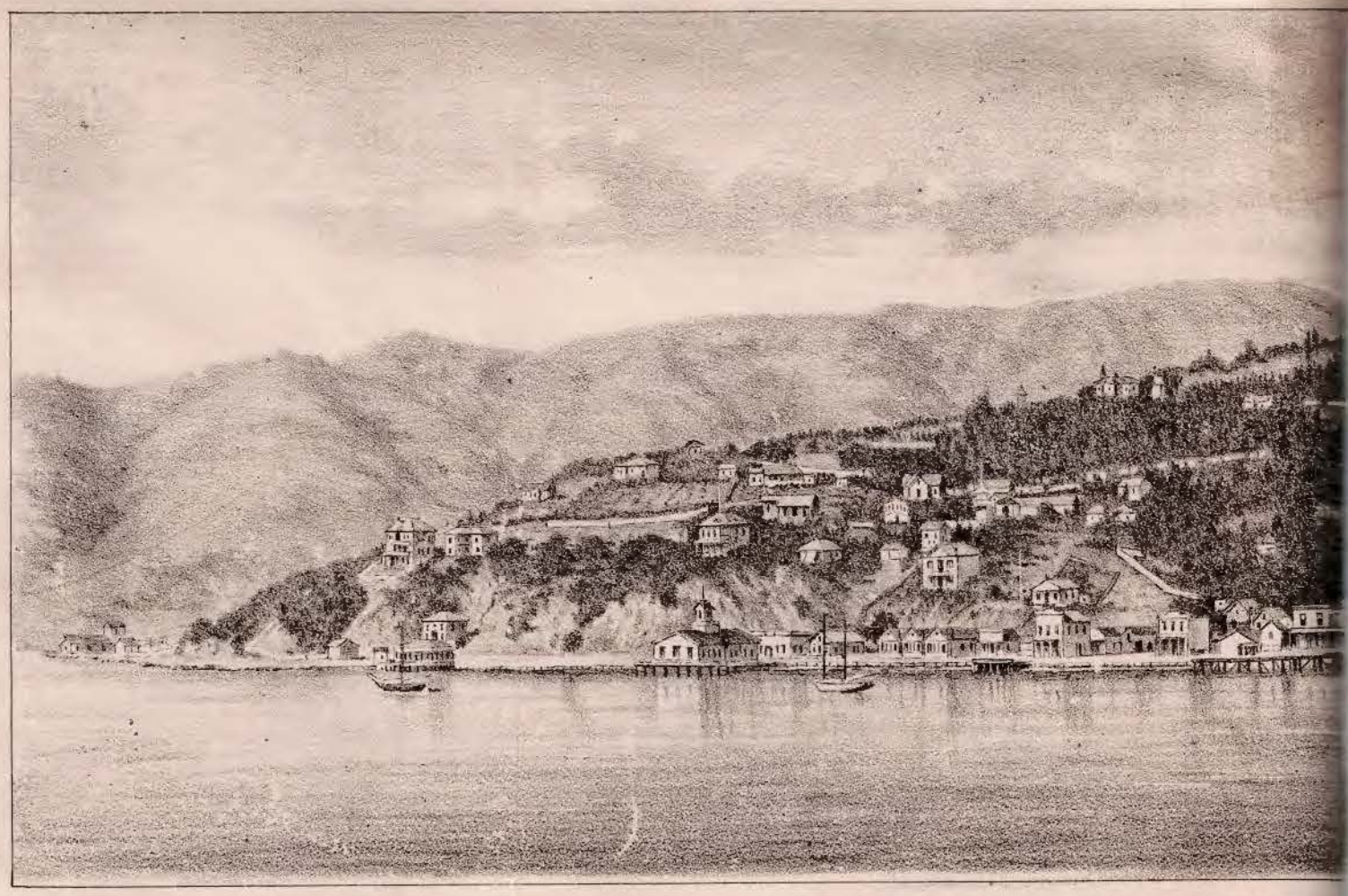
"We desire briefly to call the attention of the profession to the valley of San Rafael as a sanitarium for chronic diseases, especially of the lungs, as the situation, only one hour in time from San Francisco, makes it much more convenient than more distant and less accessible places for many invalids and invalid families. This very nearness to San Francisco is apt to interfere with a correct idea of its climate. Invalids arriving in San Francisco are almost certain to seek for the climate they desire much farther south, and to think that several hundred miles in that direction must separate the cool and stimulating atmosphere of the city from the warm, equable climate in which they wish to spend all their time in the open air. Strangers do not know that general climatic conditions in California are so modified by local causes, as within the distance of a few miles, to give rise to climates the most diverse. San Rafael preserves an equable climate; the range of temperature is not great, and during the hours that an invalid is able to be out of doors, it is remarkably uniform. The air is dry, but not stimulating; the elevation is but fifty feet above the sea level. During nine months of the year there is little or no wind, but during March, April and May there are occasional heavy winds; and during the greater portion of these months there is more or less air in motion. We take it that the chief benefit to be derived from climate by the invalid consists in the possibility of an out-door life, and of almost constant exposure to the sun's rays, and that climate, as a rule, is the best in which the invalid can spend the greatest amount of time in the open air, free from the danger of too great exposure. Other elements, of course, come in,such as elevation, constitution of the air, electrical conditins; but they are of comparatively little importance compared to those conditions which allow in the individual case of constant out-door life.

"What are the facts then in regard to this climate: First.—As to equability; we find the greatest daily range of the thermometer from three daily observations, to be for May fourteen degrees; for June eighteen degrees; for July seventeen degrees; for August eighteen degrees; for September eighteen degrees; for October seventeen degrees; for November eighteen degrees; for December twenty-three degrees; for January twenty degrees.

As to extremes during the nine months, there were ninety-nine days in which the daily range was between fifty-five and seventy degrees Fahrenheit, and twenty-one of these were in November, and thirteen in December, while nineteen days in the latter month fell between forty-five and sixty degrees Fahrenheit. The highest temperature in the period under review, was at three P. M., September 14, eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit; the lowest, December 6, at nine A. M., forty-two degrees Fahrenheit; the greatest difference in the extremes during the whole nine months being thus only forty-three degrees Fahrenheit." [See article by Dr. Dubois in New York *Medical Record*, No. 150 and 151, for May 1872.]

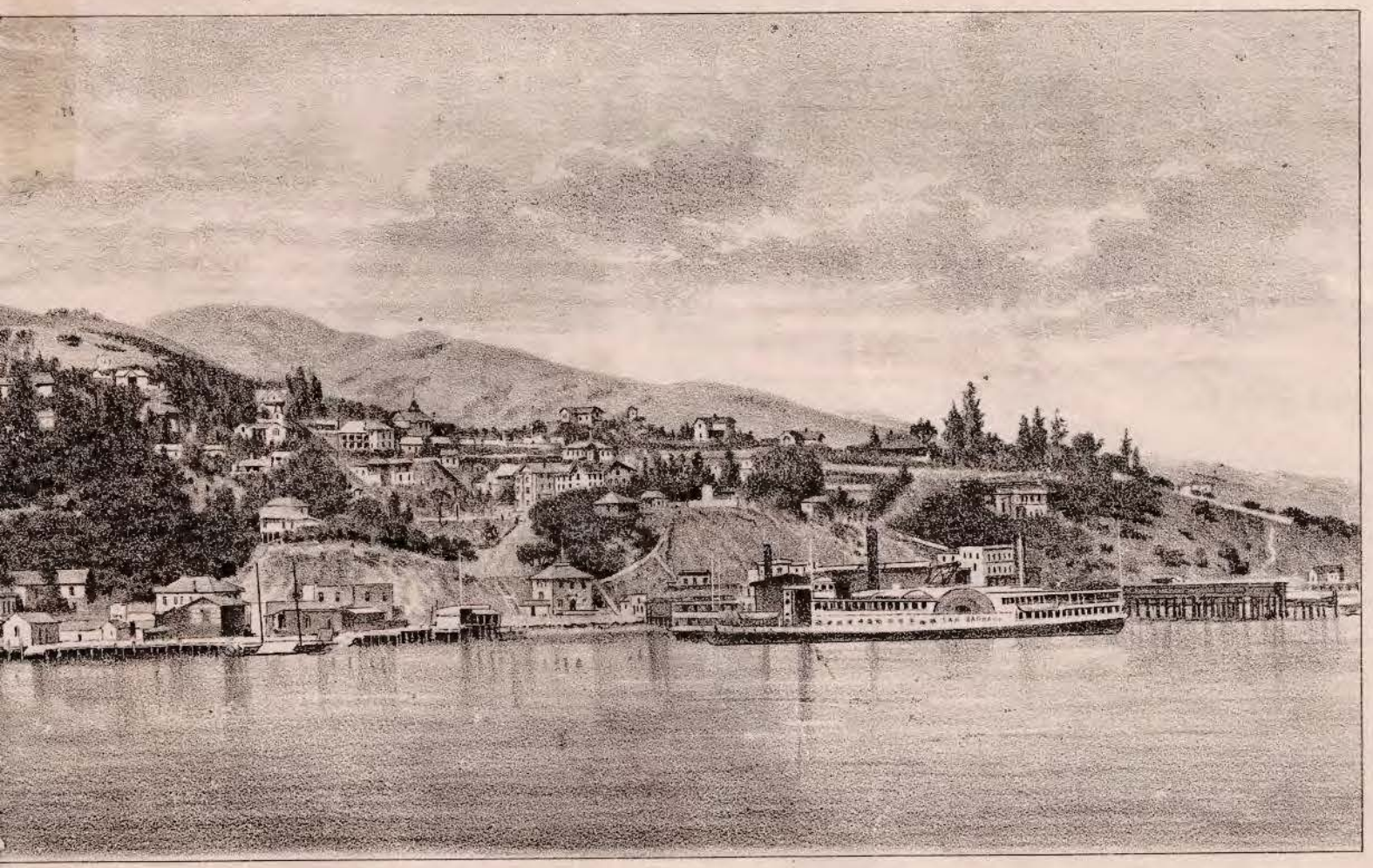
"As to rain and wind, there were only thirty-four days of rain while at Mentone, in the south of France, eighty are reported as the yearly average, but though the rainy days are few in number, yet the quantity of rain that falls in a wet season amounts to some forty-four inches. Only eleven days are reported as cloudy and no rain, five as sultry owing to there being little air, and the temperature upwards of eighty degrees Fahrenheit; one hundred and eighty-four days in which the wind was light; twenty-four in which it was brisk and twenty-five in which there was a strong wind. As to moisture, we find [one thousand being saturation] that the mean for June was seven hundred and forty-eight; for July seven hundred and seventy three; for August eight hundred and thirteen; for September eight hundred and sixty-five; for October seven hunddred and eighty-six; for November eight hundred and and twenty-seven; for December eight hundred and eighty-six; for January eight hundred and eighty-three; for February eight hundred and fifty-four; for March eight hundred and sixty eight; for April eight hundred and seven; for May seven hundred and seventy-nine. How does this climate compare with others? It compares closely with Mentone, in the south of France, on the shores of the Mediterranean, that is to say, during the Autumn and Winter months, but it is dryer, more equable and has more days that the invalid can spend out of doors. On the other hand it is more foggy and windy. As to scenery they are nearly equal, for Mentone possesses fine walks, and old associations render everything interesting to the invalid, but a foreign language and people, however, more than counterbalance these advantages. The accommodations in both places are good, but the food in Mentone is little varied, and the market illy sup

GILEAD — RESIDENCE OF COLO



VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN

EL O. LIVERMORE NEAR SAUSALITO.



ORTION OF NEW SAUSALITO

plied, while the nearness of San Rafael to San Francisco, enables persons residing there to obtain everything that a delicate palate may crave.

"To sum up, we would say that Mentone is a more stimulating, but a less equable climate than San Rafael, while the former answers equally in cases not too far gone, the latter is better adapted to relieve the sufferings of those in the last stages of many chronic diseases, particularly pulmonary, phthisis, Bright's disease and chronic diseases of the heart and liver, accompanied by dropsy.

"Compared with that of Santa Barbara, the climate has a general similarity, but is not quite so warm, is not subject to as sudden changes and has fewer wind storms. * * With Los Angeles, San Rafael has few points of comparison, while the former is warm, moist and excessively relaxing, the latter is dry and while not decidedly bracing, is yet anything but relaxing. Los Angeles in my opinion is an unsuitable climate for pulmonary disease, without it be some form of chronic bronchitis, the same as improve when sent to a warm, moist climate, as the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Griffin, who has resided there, (Los Angeles) some twenty years, informed me that he considered the climate one of the worst that could be selected by an invalid suffering from disease of the lungs. These remarks do not apply to the country fifteen to thirty miles inland. Compared with San Diego, San Rafael is not so warm or so dry. While the former is, probably, one of the dryest climates on the Pacific Coast, and may in that and other respects be compared with Egypt. San Rafael is only moderately dry."

Physcians in other states of the Union, desiring to select suitable climates for their patients, would do well to peruse the article by Dr. Dubois, the Transactions of the Medical Society of California, and the articles hitherto referred to in the New York *Medical Record*, for May, 1872.

Marin as a Dairy County.

There is probably no better dairy country in the world than Marin and Sonoma Counties, in this state. The latest census reports show the average product of butter and cheese, to the cow, in Marin, to be much greater than the average of the best dairy counties in New York, Ohio or any other state. We at present only wish to call artention to a fact, which of itself is sufficient reason for the advantages Marin County possesses in this respect. In the months of November, December and January, in Marin County, the pasturage, has often been so good, that cattle not only have needed no hay to keep them in condition, but have yielded sufficient milk to make on an average a pound of butter a day to each milking cow. What will our dairymen of old Herkimer, New York, or Ohio think of this?

While the dairy cows in New York, Ohio and all the states east of the Rocky Mountains were being housed to keep them warm, and were fed with hay and corn meal to maintain them in condition, those of Marin were grazing in clover and native grasses up to their eyes, and were fat and sleek, and almost distressed by their overfilled milk bags. Owing to the peculiarly mild and moist climate of Marin, especially of the west side, pastures afford constant fresh and luxuriant grasses from January to September and October. In these latter months there is generally a little cessation of the growth of feed, on account of the long absence of rain: but all the balance of the year, unless overstocked, the pastures are like those of May and June in the Atlantic states. With the early Autumn and Winter rains, feed again becomes plentiful, giving our dairymen a great advantage, for they have a good supply, when sweet, fresh yellow butter brings fancy figures. Thus while the eastern dairymen are spending time and money on their cows without return, the California dairymen are reaping their most profitable harvest.

The Redwood Forests.

One of our best descriptive writers speaking of our redwood forests, says:

"Let one imagine an entire forest, extending as far as the eye can reach, of trees, from eight to twelve feet in diameter, and from one hundred to three hundred feet high, thickly grouped, their trunks marvelously straight, not branching till they reach from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the ground, and then forming a dense canopy which shuts out the view of the sky; the contrast of the bright cinnamon-colored trunks, with the sombre, deep, yet brilliant green of the foliage, the utter silence of these forests, where often no sound can be heard except the low thunder of the breaking surf, of the distant ocean. Let one picture to himself a scene like this, and he may, perhaps, receive a faint impression of the majestic grandeur of the redwood forests of California.

In a thick forest of such giants the soil is kept moist and cool, and supports a thick undergrowth, including ferns and delicate flowers. It looks like a place made for worship; all its sentiments, and associations seem of a sacred and solemn character. Nature with folded hands, as Longfellow says, seems kneeling there in prayer. Nowhere else than in California, is any species of this genus found, except as a fossil relic of a past geological epoch."

THE Court of Sessions, of Marin, organized in accordance with the Act of 1850, in September of that year, divided Marin into four townships, and gave them the names of South Salieto, San Rafael, Novat, and Boulinas.

SAN RAFAEL.

The Old Missionary Sanitarium—So Named in its Early History.

On the 18th, of December, 1817, a mission was established in the beautiful valley which now bears the name of the saint to whom the Franciscan fathers dedicated their labors. The work of secularizing this, and other missions, was commenced by Governor Alvarado in 1833, and the monks being driven out, was deserted by the neophytes. Most of the property was directed from its original uses, and the cattle and horses were scattered, or carried off by greedy lay administrators. By a decree of the departmental government, we find, that in the year 1845, the work of destruction was completed, for on the 28th of May of that year, the Junta declared that this, and other missions, had been "abandoned by the neophytes," and the lands were afterwards sold to private individuals.

Of the mission, which in 1834, had an Indian population of 1250; 3000 horned cattle; 500 mules and horses; 4500 sheep and goats, and a crop of 1500 bushels of wheat and maize, nothing remains, now, or did when the United States took possession of California, the property of the Catholic church, but the ground on which stands the present handsome house of worship, the school house, and elegant rectory. Traces of the industry of the old fathers are still visible in the town, in the pear trees which they set out, in what was once their orchard, and which still bear heavily, though planted nearly three-fourths of a century ago, and a few overgrown, neglected grape-vines in a vacant town lot. But one thing humanity owes to these early fathers, which has not been lost or forgotten, and that is the discovery of the remarkable equability, and salubrity of the climate of this valley. They gave it, and rightly, the name of the "Sanitarium," and the name is well earned, and as appropriate to-day, as when Fathers Juan Amoroso and Ventura Fortini, by order of Don Luis Antonio Arguello, Commandante of the Presidio of San Francisco, and Governor, *ad interim*, of California, under the unfortunate Iturbide, undertook the conversion and civilization of the Indians of Marin.

Under American rule, and with an American population, San Rafael has become more and more noted for its health preserving, and health restoring qualities. With every year the repute of its delightful climate becomes wider spread. Invalids come here who, could not live exposed to the harsh winds and disagreeable fogs of San Francisco. Sixty years of experience have demonstrated, that the climatic advantages are even greater than the early fathers supposed, when they selected it as a sanatarium for the sick of their own order, or of their congregations. Healthful as it is pleasant, it is equalled by no town in the United States, for the beauty of its location, and the magnificence of its surrounding scenery. Its streets, roads, and suburban drives are, as a rule, in excellent condition, and every month sees improvements. It has a double railroad and ferry service, giving connection with the city of San Francisco, thirteen or fourteen times a day, each way. With low fares, and cheap commutation tickets, so beautiful a suburb, without its recommendation as a residence for invalids, must become the home of a large number of wealthy capitalists and merchants of the rapidly growing city of San Francisco, as well as the chosen resort of large numbers of well to do citizens of other states and countries who desire to find a place, where they can live in health, enjoyment and peace under their own vine and fig tree.

Redwood Timber.

The lithograph of redwood timber on page 15 was drawn from a late photograph. The tract is situated on Russian River, in Sonoma county, and consists of 1760 acres. It will produce, at the lowest estimate, 110,000,000 feet of lumber, which will run 50 per cent to uppers (clear). It will also produce 5,000 cords of oak tan bark. The North Pacific Coast Railroad reaches its exterior lines, and the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad is within about one and a quarter miles of said tract. There is also a railroad surveyed, and will shortly be built from Santa Rosa, the county seat of Sonoma County, which will pass through this land. Sonoma County is one of the richest, and most thickly populated counties in the state. There is a local market in that county, for every foot of lumber manufactured from this land. The tract is for sale by Bovee Toy & Co., No. 19 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Title: U. S. Patent. It had been reserved by owners for milling purposes, and failing health is the sole motive for selling.

THE *Sequoia Gigantea*, or the California Big Tree, is found in Tuolumne, Mariposa, Tulare and Calavaras counties. The *Sequoia Semper virens*, the redwood of commerce, is found only near the coast, between latitudes 36 and 40 degrees north, and as the most accessible forests are being rapidly felled, this timber, so valuable, not only for under-ground work, for shingling, and for exterior finish, but also for the finest interior finish and cabinet uses, in a few years, must command as high, or a higher price, than any native wood in the United States, not even the California laurel, or the eastern walnut excepted.

THE full name given by the early fathers to the mission of San Rafael, was "Mission of San Rafael, Arcangel."

Educational Facilities.

In the selection of a desirable locality for homes, one of the most important matters, usually considered, is the educational priveleges afforded. Next to the question about the healthfulness of a neighborhood, comes the inquiry about its schools. Quite naturally, heads of families are attracted to districts furnishing good means of educating their children. Again, institutions of learning, are usually an index to the moral and intellectual standard of the community supporting them.

In matters educational, Marin county leads many of the more populous counties of the state. Both her public, and her private schools are doing excellent work in the cause of education.

The former are organized, and supported upon the plan of California's, admirable, free, common school system. The history of the growth, and development of this system in Marin county, is replete with interest, but unnecessary for this article. Under the control of experienced educators, the schools of the county have been so systematized that, at present, uniformity prevails throughout the department. The schools are graded under the same standard; the teachers follow the same "course of study," the examinations, for promotion, are conducted upon uniform sets of questions; in fact the aim is to have the work conducted so uniformly, that the forty-five teachers employed, shall work as a single school of so many departments.

Of the thirty-four public school buildings within the county, the greater number are in a good state of repair, with modern seats, apparatus and such accessaries as are necessary for well equipped schools. Two new buildings were erected during the past year.

Richardson district, Sausalito, has just voted a tax of $8,000 for a new six-room building, in that thriving town.

San Rafael has a well graded school of ten departments, in the hands of a like number of trained teachers.

Upwards of five hundred pupils were enrolled in the San Rafael schools, during the past school year.

Tomales, in the northern part of the county, has a neat two-story building, and maintains a graded school.

Novato supports an advanced school, in which students may be prepared for admission to the scientific department of the State University.

Although there are no high institutions of learning, supported by public money, within the county boundaries, yet there are several such easily accessible. The University, at Berkeley, from its glittering dome flashes the reflected light across the bay to Marin county shores, marking the short distance to its halls of learning.

The high schools of San Francisco, and the academies of Oakland, are conveniently near.

San Rafael contemplates having a high school in the near future. But since it is in the primary and grammar schools, that the masses are educated, in them, is the public most interested. The efficiency of the primary and grammar schools, of Marin county, is a matter of state repute. Diplomas of excellence have been awarded to San Rafael, and to the schools of the county, at competitive exhibits of educational work, where the schools of the state were represented.

The high standard of qualifications required of the teachers, by the Marin County Board of Education, is a guaranty that only capable educators shall be licensed to teach. It has been the aim o e board to secure teachers, trained especially for the profession, and such as have adopted teaching for their life work. The earnest, progressive teachers, at present in the schools, and the character of the work they are doing, attest the wisdom of that course. A complete supervision of educational work is now provided by law, in the duties of the county Superintendent of schools, aided by those of the Board of Education.

There are a number of private schools in the towns, especially in San Rafael and Sausalito. An academy for young men preparing for college, and a seminary for young ladies, are in successful operation in San Rafael; besides these several private classes are conducted.

It is authoratively stated, that a charming site has just been purchased, near San Rafael, for a young ladies' college, and that a costly building will soon be erected.

Upon the whole, Marin has educational advantages, second to but few counties in the state. Families with children to be educated, can find here, all they desire in the way of good schools, public or private, convenient to their homes.

OF COURSE, as other illustrators and authors, the editors and publishers, of this special edition, must expect criticism. Some will say, that they could have selected better points of view, than those we represent; that we have said too much on some subjects, and too little on others, and that some things have been omitted, which should have been stated. The most captious are, generally, found amongst those, who are least able to improve on what they find fault with.

IN THE last decade, a very marked change has been wrought, not only in the architecture of our business buildings, in the streets o San Francisco, but in our suburban residences, and some of the most artistic villas in California are to be found in Marin. In landscape gardening so, for which Marin offers unequalled opportunities, we have reached the h ghest plane o beauty and good taste.

Blithedale.

"From far off hills the gladdened sight
"Descries the wall of Tamalpias;
"A crested ridge, a purple height,
"That juts against the northern skies.

"But viewed from Blithedale's charming scene,
"It rises with a grander frown,
"Yet stoops with royalty serene
"To lower slopes of velvet brown.

"Though these one may not kingly deem,
"Their vales have many a green recess
"Where poets' eyes may catch a gleam
"Of nature's secret loveliness.

"The brook that glides by rocks and flowers,
"The Alder's charm of greens and grays,
"The Redwood's pillared height that tower
"Into the blue of perfect days.

"Rich crowns of fern, white torrents foam,
"And leaping trout of diamond dyes;
"All these adorn the Dryads' home
"Hid 'mong the slopes of Tamalpais."

It would not be possible to give a better description of Blithedale than this word picture gives, written by a long time dweller there, and lover of all its charming haunts.

Blithedale station, one and a half miles distant, takes its name from this valley, and with its bare surroundings gives little, indeed, no idea of the beauty which the drive to the valley reveals.

The entrance is by a winding road through thick redwoods, occasionally opening to give glimpse of Tamalpais, at whose base lies Blithedale, sunny and sheltered, but clearing to the southeast sufficiently to give a view of the Sausalito hills, blue in the distance.

A brook, never failing, runs through the valley, and confined in two places by concrete dams, gives swimming places, dear to the heart's of Blithedalers.

The Albion House.

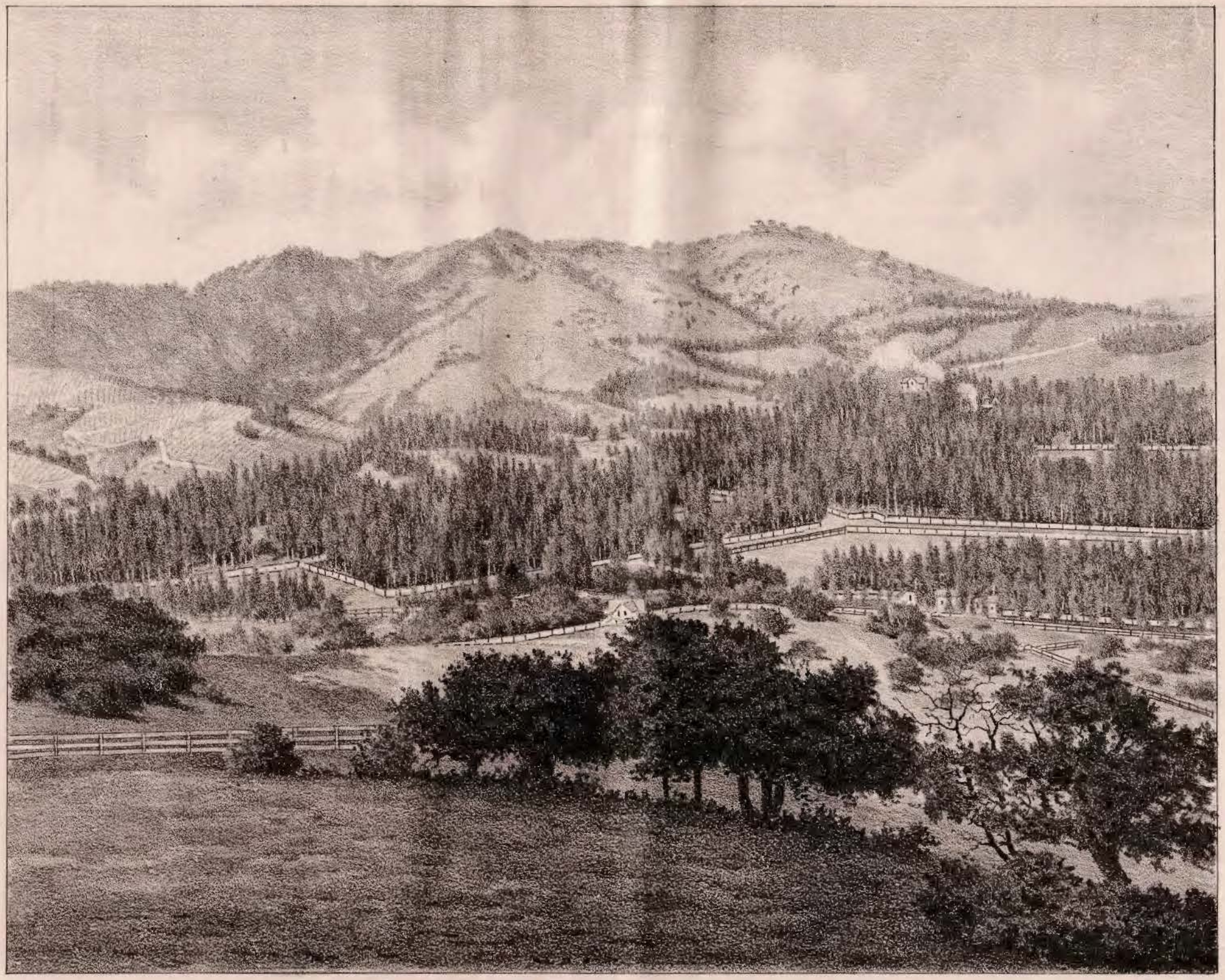
Nestled prettily in the heart of San Rafael is located the well-known Albion House. For years this establishment has been a favorite place of resort for well-to-do San Franciscans seeking refuge from the turmoil and bustle of city life. In the rest and quiet this beautiful valley extends so generously to all comers, they can restore their vitality and recuperate their energy. Under the able management of Mrs. J. F. Jordan, the Albion House has for many years ranked as a first-class boarding establishment; its equipments are all that could be desired, the cuisine is of the highest character, and the table the whole year round, is supplied w th the choicest delicacies in season. The points which the public should consider in selecting a Summer resort, are: is the building commodious and well arranged; are the surroundings pleasant and enjoyable; is the company such as will promise sociability and entertainment; is the management so good that the visitors feel that they are being treated not merely as guests at a hotel, but like friends at the home of another? All this we find at the Albion House, and the proof is that year after year the same faces meet, old acquaintances are renewed and pleasant picnic parties are made up, and all part with the old adage, "happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again."

The Albion House is centrally located on B street between Second and Third. It is only one block from the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and about three from the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad. The town of San Rafael is surrounded by nearly 100 miles of the most picturesque drives that can be found in any part of the state. With its pretty and well laid-out grounds, beautiful shrubbery, etc., the Albion House extends to the tourist an irresistable invitation, and impresses on the mind of the guest a reminiscense ever pleasant to recall.

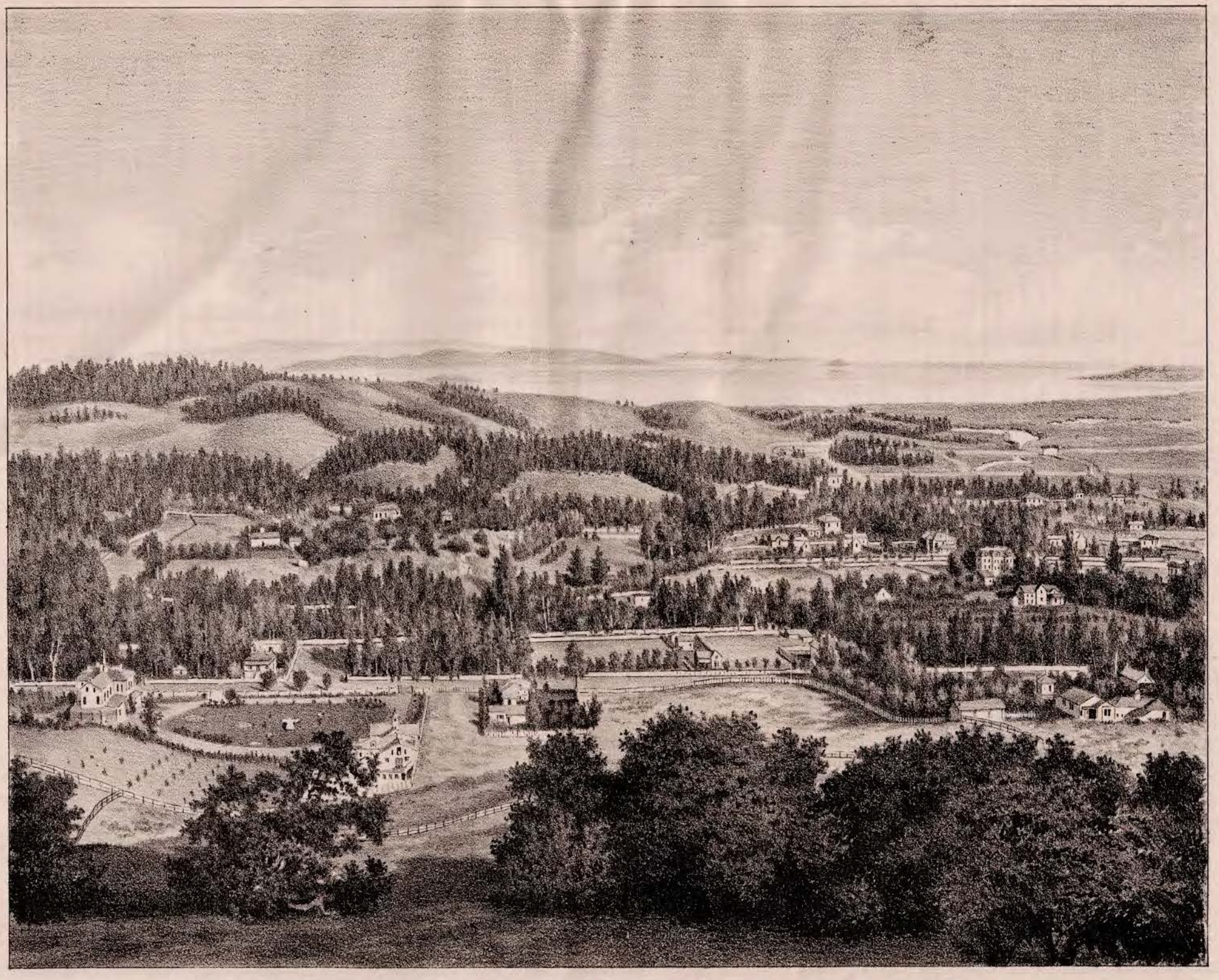
THE latitude of Point Reyes, Marin County, as ascertained by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is 37 degrees 59 minutes and 36 seconds North. The most picturesque portion of Marin, including San Rafael, Anselmo valley, Corte Madera and Sausalito, is considerably south of this latitude, and these places are identical with the southern extremities or Mediterranean coasts of Portugal and Spain. The latitude of Athens, in Greece, is identical with that of Point Reyes, and Palermo in Sicily, is one or two minutes north of it.

SAN RAFAEL has many advantages which it shares with some other California towns, besides those which are peculiarly its own. Its inhabitants never suffer from cyclones or blizzards; from no thick ice, and only at intervals of many years is the ground whitened even for an hour by snow. Its inhabitants are free from sunstroke, are never killed by lightning or deafened by loud thunder; a case of hydrophobia has never been known in the state.

THE first saw mill in California was erected by John Read, on his ranch, of Corte Madera.



A VIEW ON THE COLEMAN TRACT SAN RAFAEL



SCENES ON THE COLEMAN TRACT – SAN RAFAEL.

Evening in San Rafael.

Within the circling arms of graceful hills
The nestling ville sinks like a child to rest;
In the still air, nights' low wierd music thrills,
And clouds, like wool, round Tamalpais' crest
In knotted clusters gather, waft and cling.

The West, erewhile with roses all aglow—
Showered lightly on the Sun's low sinking head,
Is paling from its rosiness to snow;
The brooding hills their purple shadows spread;
And to their cosy nests the wild birds wing.

And twilight, like a filmy veil soft thrown
By thoughtful mother o'er sleeping child,
In gossamer shadows gently wafting down,
Wraps the white ville so quietsome and mild.
And for a space sweet peace doth hold her own.

Then stirs the slumbrous air, like muffled blows,
The homebound ferry's patient rhymeful beat,
As through the drowsy bay she bravely plows,
Flying the city's din with movement fleet,
To where the mountain flowers breathe fragrance sweet.

All bustle quiets as the moon climbs high,
Threading the glittering maze of shy, sweet stars—
The golden, fadeless flowers of the sky—
And stripes the placid earth with silver bars,
And on the ville a silver veil doth throw.

The air is heavy with the breath of flowers,
And spicy scent of pinewoods from the hill.
No sound disturbs the midnight's sacred hours,
Save a lone night bird's mournful trill, a trill
Trembling through the stillness, sweet and low.

MARIA E. SUTHERLAND.

Record of Deeds.

Nothing can show better the demand for real estate in any district than the transactions in the Recorder's office. In Marin County it is impossible to give the real value of the lands bought and sold in any month, because in most of the deeds recorded the consideration stated is evidently a nominal one. We find by an examination of the Recorder's books, that in the month of July the number of deeds recorded for that county were thirty-five, the number of releases or satisfactions, eleven, and the number of mortgages, nine. In August there was a considerable increase in the number of deeds placed on record, the number being fifty-one, while the mortgages were twelve, and the releases and satisfactions, seven. September shows still more activity, even though none of the deeds resulting from the two auction sales of real estate held in San Rafael late in the month went on record on or before the 30th. In September one hundred and four deeds, twenty-four releases and thirty-four mortgages were placed on record. Deducting releases, we find that in July no increase but a reduction of two in the number of mortgages in force at the beginning of the month; deducting releases, the mortgages only increased by five in August, though the transfers were sixteen more than in the previous month. Again in September, the number of transfers was three times what it was in July and more than twice times what it was in August, yet after deducting releases the net increase in the number of mortgages was only twelve. With a total of one hundred and ninety transfers of real estate in three months, the net increase in the number of mortgages was only fifteen. This would show that more than nine out of ten of the transactions recorded in real estate were made on a clean cash basis, and were not of a speculative character. So far then it would appear that there has been no unnatural or forced "boom" in Marin County lands, but that the increased demand for property is legitimate, and arises from a better appreciation of the value of land in the southern and southeastern portion of Marin County.

Churches and Societies.

San Rafael has four church buildings, all handsome edifices, and liberally supported:

The Episcopal—Rev. W. H. Stoy. Sunday 11 and 7:30; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

The Presbyterian—Rev. Arthur Crosby. Sunday 11 and 7:30; Sunday School, 10 A. M.

The Methodist—Rev. J. A, Bruner—Sunday 11 and 7:30; Sunday School, 12 M.

The Catholic—Rev. Father Lagan. Sunday. 1st Mass, 8; 2d 10:30 A. M.; Sunday School 12:30 and Vespers 7:30 P. M.

San Rafael is also rich in friendly, benevolent and other societies and organizations. These do much to cultivate good feeling and amicable relations among the residents, and have much to do with the quiet orderliness of this town in the evenings, for which it is not excelled, and indeed not equalled, by any town of its size in California.

G. A. R., McDowell Post, No. 90—Each first and third Monday at Chosen Friends Hall. H. A. Gorley, Commander, J. B. Daly, Adjutant.

F. and A. M., Marin Lodge, No. 191—Wednesday, on or preceeding full moon; B. W. Studley, W. M.

I. O. O. F., Marin Lodge, No. 200—Monday evenings. E. C. Lund, N. G.; Thos. Hansen, Sec.

K. of P., Tamalpais Lodge, No. 60—Thursday, at Masonic Hall, R. B. Loudon, C. C.; S. P. Moorhead, Sec.

A. O. U. W., San Rafael Lodge, No 24—Tuesday, in Tunstead Hall, A. E. Kellogg, M. W.; R. B. Loudon, Sec.

A. L. of H., Mountain View Council, No. 648—First and third Thursdays, Tunstead's Hall; F. J. Jacobs, Commander; B. W. Studley, Sec.

A. O. H., San Rafael Division, No. 9—Con. O'Donnell, County Delegate; Stephen Collins, President.

Chosen Friends, Marin Council, No. 6—J. B. Lauck, Chief Councilor; A. Kappenman, Sec.

N. S. G. W., Mt. Tamalpais Parlor, No. 64—A. F. Pacheco, President; second and fourth Mondays, in Masonic Hall.

Young Men's Institute, Branch No. 10—Every second Thursday evening in San Rafaels Hall. Jas. Manning, President; Jas. Coughran, Secretary.

Co. D. 5th Regiment Inf., N. G. C.—Captain, J. J. O'Reiley; Lieutenants, J. D. Lawton and Wm. Elliot; Friday evenings at armory, 4th street.

Union No. 85, Carpenters and Joiners—M. J. Mulhern, President. First and third Saturday in Chosen Friends Hall.

Fire Department—Fourth Tuesday. A. L. Moorhead, Chief Engineer.

U. A. O. D., Mt. Tamalpais Grove, No. 58—Tuesday. T. S. Bonneau, N. A.

The Sausalito Lodge of A. O. U. W., is the pioneer lodge of the county, but the San Rafael is not only the largest in the county but one of the largest in the state.

All the principal towns and villages have one or more well supported lodges of some of the above named orders.

Orthography.

There has been of late considerable discussion over the correct method of spelling "Sausalito." Some persons not well versed in Spanish derivations and orthography stand out very vigorously for "Saucelito," in spite of the facts that the oldest maps and Spanish authorities, such as General Vallejo, call it "Sausalito," the place of a little willow copse. Probably one of the best proofs we can adduce as to the correctness of our way of spelling the name, is that the Court of Sessions which divided the county into townships in 1850, being familiar with the Spanish pronunciation of the name, but not with the Spanish mode of spelling, wrote it "South Salieto." This is an exact reproduction in English of the old California way of pronouncing "Sausalito" and cannot by any possibility be stretched into the sound, Spanish or otherwise, of the word "Saucelito." In the Spanish names of places in California, we have a grand heritage, their language being the most sonorous of any European tongue, whether Latin or Saxon, and it would be a sad misuse of our opportunities not to preserve the names in their integrity.

The derivation of the name Bolinas has also recently caused some discussion in the daily press of San Francisco. On the United States Coast Survey charts it is spelled Ballinas; the name in use by the County and the United States Post Office authorities is "Bolinas." The Court of Sessions which gave one township the name of South Salieto, called the neighboring township Boulinas. Whether the place took its tittle from the Spanish name for a species of whale, or from the surname of the pilot of a Spanish vessel, detailed by the Mexican Government to explore this coast, we cannot decide, but we are strongly inclined to give our adherence to the latter derivation, because of its superior probability, and moreover because it is the derivation which Professor Davidson, the head of the United States Coast Survey for the Pacific, believes to be the correct one. Yet if the Professor is right, the popular method and the one which the county has adopted, is incorrect.

Indian Mounds.

At Sausalito, Corte Madera, Olompali and many other places on the coast and bay shores of Marin, are to be found Indian mounds, the sites of permanent abiding places or temporary camps of extinct tribes of aborigines. Similar mounds are found along the southern coast of California and as far north as Oregon. These deposits consist largely of shells and bones, the refuse accumulations, probably of centuries. Many curious relics have been found in them, as well as skulls and complete skeletons. Besides flint knives, and spear heads, large and small stone mills, shaped like druggists pestles and mortars, used for crushing their corn, have been frequently discovered. Such utensils, in the absence of proper tools, being the result of much tedious labor and very valuable, could hardly have been lost by accident. Probably in the frequent wars between the tribes, villages were burnt and such of the inhabitants who were not slain, were carried off into slavery and the place of their former habitation was deserted for years. The dead and their implements would in time be buried beneath decaying vegetation, and years after, when the ground was again occupied by Indians, all trace of both were lost. In the *Southsonian Report* for 1874, can be found a complete illustrated description of the relics and ancient graves found in these mounds.

San Anselmo Valley.

The San Anselmo Valley, commonly, but erroneously, called Ross Valley, from the name of a former owner, takes its title from the creek which runs its entire length, and empties into San Pablo Bay. The greater part of this valley has been occupied for years by a few wealthy individuals: namely, Albert Dibblee, William Barber, J. G. Kittle, G. E. Butler, Clinton Jones and others. All these gentlemen have built magnificent residences, and own large tracts; some of these estates running considerably over one hundred acres, laid out as parks. Having secured fine demesnes, they have been loathe to encourage the settling up of the valley, and have, as many will think, selfishly preferred to keep its beauties to themselves. This year, however, some large tracts, equal, if not superior, in beauty to the choicest of those occupied by the gentlemen named, have come into the market. One of these tracts is at the northwestern end of the valley near San Anselmo, or Junction depot of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and the other at the southeastern, surrounding Ross or the Central depot, and running easterly and back into the smaller valleys and slopes at the foot of Mount Tamalpais, and in the direction of Tamalpais depot. It is of the latter tract that we now propose to speak. This property has been divided, by its present owner, Joseph Rosenthal, Esq., into twenty or more tracts of five to twenty-five acres each. Many of the finest lots are parallelograms of about eighteen acres each, which front on the picturesque Lagunitas road, of the romantic beauty of which we give an illustration on another page. The lots, running back up the timber covered slopes of the foot hills of Tamalpais, command a charming view of the whole valley. On one or two, artistic homes have been built this season, and conspicuous among them is the residence of Mr. Henry F. Allen of the firm of Allen & Lewis, of San Francisco and Portland. On the other side of the Lagunitas road, on leveller ground, but some of them taking in a part of the rising knoll, which separates the Lagunitas valley from the larger one of San Anselmo proper, are lots of seven or eight acres each. Some of these have been sold within the last two months to most desirable parties, and homes costing from five to ten thousand dollars each, are either being built or are in contemplation. On each side of the railroad and along the San Anselmo avenue, the main county road running from Sausalito to the northern part of Marin, and branching off at San Anselmo depot to San Rafael, are some plots suitable for families who want plenty of elbow room, but do not care to undertake the management of grounds that would require the constant labor of two or three men to maintain them in the order which would be in keeping with many of their neighbors' properties.

Mr. Rosenthal also owns largely on the north side of the valley nearer its mouth, on the slopes of the beautifnl wooded ridge, which separates San Anselmo from San Rafael valley. So much of these lands as lay along the road which leads to San Quentin Point and Laurel Grove, (see view of San Rafael from Laurel Grove), have been divided into lots of about three hundred and seventy feet frontage, or say an average of five acres area. These lots having a gentle slope, command a view of Corte Madera hills, and San Pablo Bay, and overlook Miramonte the charming and picturesque residence and well kept property of Hall McAllister, Esq. Above these again, commanding a still more extensive view, are grounds divided into five acre tracts. Just beyond Mr. Rosenthal's property, is the stately Fisher mansion, one of the most costly residences in Marin County, and forming a notable feature in the landscape of San Anselmo from nearly every point of view in the valley.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the great feature of all these lots and of the whole of this and the adjacent valleys, is the grand imperial mountain, Tamalpais. Not in the Lake district of Cumberland, England, in North Wales, Switzerland, or Italy, nor in any part of the United States is there a more beautiful mountain, than our beloved Tamalpais; green to the summit, shading off into purple as the sun bathes it in light, or clothes its canyons in shade, it has inspired more poets to attempt to portray its beauties than any other object in California landscapes. If it lacks the cold severe majesty of Shasta or Mount Hood, it more than makes up for it by the charms which excite the softer human sentiments; there is nothing in Tamalpais to overawe the mind, but there is much which draws forth not only admiration, but even affection, as far as it can be given to an inanimate object.

One of the charms of the tract of which we speak is, it is so subdivided by nature, by its groves of native trees, manzinita, madrone, redwood, bay or laurel, oak, alder and fir, that in wandering over some of these tracts, one loses all sense of locality, and has the feeling of having wandered long distances, and yet one has never left a little plot of twenty acres or so.

Neither from San Anselmo avenue, Lagunitas road, or the railroad cars, can anything near a full idea of the rare attractions of the country be obtained, nor even in a Summer day's wandering can its novelties in the way of scenery be exhausted. The lover of nature can find fresh walks and new points which he would wish to paint, every day of the year. Though there is no Winter in this valley, the rolling seasons give change to the colors of the woods and mountains, and the great variety of form and tint of the foliage so enhances the picture, that the gazer becomes entranced and can only compare it to some great painting, like Martins' Plains of Heaven. Nature was in her most bountiful mood when San Anselmo valley was planned, and it is well that so far from desecrating it with any unsightly objects, the art of man is adding to its beauty.

San Anselmo valley has a most fertile soil, not only yielding heavy crops of hay, grain or corn, but one well adapted for fruits. Even citrus fruits grow as well here as in any part of the state, as may be seen on the grounds of Mr. Barber and others, and flourish without irrigation. Table and wine grapes grow luxuriously; palms and other semi-tropic trees and plants, including a number of species from the warmer climates of Central America, and Australia flourish here. Yet, though many varieties of tropical, and all semi-tropical vegetation do well, the climate is temperate; the equability of the temperature making up to such vegetation, the lack of that extreme heat in which they thrive indigenously.

The two great conveniences of city life, water and gas, are at hand, or soon will be. The mains of the San Rafael Water Company traverse the valley, and its inhabitants can have the pellucid water of the Lagunitas, not equalled in purity or wholesomeness by that furnished to any town in the state, laid into their houses. Besides this source, there are innumerable springs in the hills sending their surplus into the valley, and water for irrigation can be had from shallow wells on almost every lot.

The San Rafael Gas Company is preparing to run its mains through the valley.

Ross depot is no longer an open shed or flag station, but a handsome, well appointed depot with waiting rooms and other conveniences, and a ticket office with a resident agent.

There is also a commodions freight warehouse.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express have an agent and office here, as also the Western Union Telegraph Company.

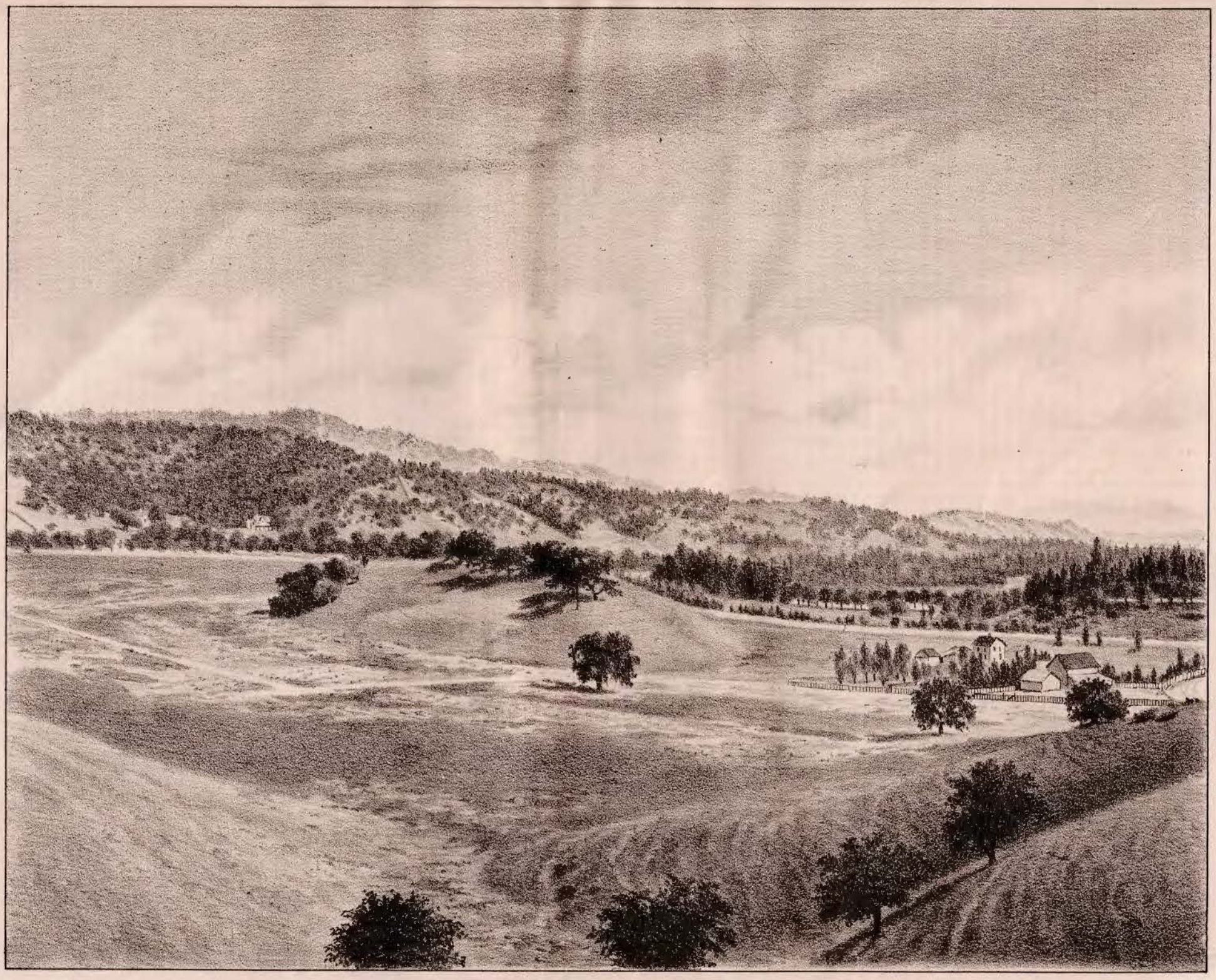
In short, Ross station is the most important and best equipped depot between the Junction and Sausalito, and of course is doing more business, and with a surety of a rapid increase.

San Anselmo, reckoned by time, is only forty to forty-five minutes from San Francisco, with which city it has communication by rail and ferry six times a day; what more can the most fastidious desire, than healthful pleasant climate, freedom from fog and harsh winds, magnificent scenery, fertile soil, excellent water, good neighbors, and close proximity to the metropolis of the Pacific.

All these San Anselmo valley offers, and offers at figures which appear ridiculously cheap when compared with prices asked for suburban property in many parts of the state, and even in Marin County.

THE derivation of the name given to Mount Tamalpais is a matter of doubt. One authority says it is derived from two words, in the language of the Nicasio Indians, one being "Tamal," signifying coast, and the other "pais," a mountain, collectively making coast mountain. In ancient Aztec "Tamal" means a boiled preparation of corn meal, enclosing meat, and wrapped in a corn husk. Mexican tamales made of chicken are commonly sold in California at this day. "Pais," a district or country, would make the mountain Tamales country. We would pin our faith to the former derivation, as we have a township in the north of Marin, which has borne the name of Tomales since the country was settled by the Spanish people, were it not that we find on the maps of older Spanish possessions, another Tamalpais. Other explanations have been given of the origin of this name.

A ROAD (ONE OF 30 MILES) ON THE COLEMAN TRACT – SAN RAFAEL.



SUNNY SIDE, SAN ANSELMO VALLEY.

Revenue and Taxation.

The assessed value of the real estate, improvements and personal property in Marin County, in March, 1886, was $9,853,877, which yielded a revenue of $137,060.92. In the foregoing, railroads are not included, railroads being assessed as a whole by the State Board of Equalization, and the proceeds divided among the several counties according to the number of miles of roadway in their jurisdiction. The state tax for 1886 was 56 cents on the hundred dollars, which with a county tax of 84 cents, made a total tax of $1.40, except in San Rafael, which being an incorporated town, did not contribute to the county road fund. The 84 cents tax was divided among the several funds as follows:

County Fund, .20; Hospital and Poor Farm, 04; School Fund, .125; Revolving Fund (for new school books), .002; Refunding Bond Interest Fund, 1st series, .016; 2d series, .022; 3d series .01; Deficiency Bond Interest Fund, .014; Railroad Bond Interest Fund, .105; Redemption Fund, 1st series, Refunding, .106 and Road Fund, .20, making 84 cents, or with state tax $1.40 in the county at large, excepting the town of San Rafael, and San Rafael, Salmon creek and Lincoln school districts.

The state, county and school tax in San Rafael town was $1.26; in San Rafael school district, including tax of 6 cents, for interest on School Bonds, the total tax was $1.46; in Lincoln school district, including a special tax of 32 cents, it was $1.72, and in Salmon Creek school district, including a special tax of 40 cents, it was $1.80.

The assessed value of the real and personal property, in March 1887, was $9,853,877, and the supervisors have just fixed the rate of general taxation, as in the year before, say 84 cents, but as the state tax is increased from 56 cents to 60 8, the total general tax will be $1.448. The division of this money is slightly different from that made a year ago, as will be explained below. The indebtedness in 1886, was as follows:

Railroad Bonds,	7 per cts.	$160,000.00
Refunding "	5 " "	32,000.00
" "	5 " "	54,000.00
Deficiency "	5 " "	30,000.00
San Rafael School Bonds,	6 " "	25,000.00
Refunding Bonds		20,000.00
Total		$321,000.00

Over $13,000.00 of this indebtedness was paid off during the fiscal year 1886-7, which has caused a slight reduction in the charges for interest, thus leaving the county more money for other purposes.

The assessment on the 92½ miles of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad in the state, in the current year, is $1,400,000.00, of which Marin having 16.85 miles, $255,027.00 has been apportioned as her share of the assessment, for the 16.85 miles in her jurisdiction, or $15,135.13 per mile.

The assessment on the 75 miles of road of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, in the state, for the current year, is $350,000.00, of which $275,829.00 is apportioned to Marin for the 51¾ miles in her jurisdiction, or $4,982.20 per mile.

The assessment roll of the town of San Rafael, for the year 1887-8, foots up $1,784,525, and the rate being 80 cents, the sum realized was $14,276.20. The delinquent list in the town, this year, as advertised, amounted only to $579.66, of which, over $300.00 was paid in later, the delay being due to absence.

The town, county and state tax in San Rafael, the general road tax being deducted, will foot up about 2.248, and with the 6 cents for the School Bonds $2.308. In the year previous the town tax was only 65 cents, making a total of $1.97 per $100.00 valuation; but this year, under the advice of leading property owners, the Council raised the rate, and the revenue was increased to allow of some desirable improvements.

Though the tax may look heavy, it is not really so, as the assessment is not more than half of the value at which the property is held. The Constitution requires all property to be assessed "at its full cash value," and this is construed to mean, what the sheriff could sell it for, at short notice.

The taxation in the city of San Jose, and the town of San Rafael, compare favorably, as the total tax in the former was $2.00, when it was only $1.197 in the latter, and 2.308 in the current year, while the city tax of San Jose is considerably increased in providing interest and sinking fund for the half million dollars of bonds voted last Spring.

Besides the taxation noticed, there is a state poll tax, of $2.00, levied on all males between 21 and 60, for the support of the public schools, which is divided pro rata among the counties, according to the number of children between five and seventeen, and another by the county of the same amount, and with the same limits, for road purposes. The latter tax is collected by the Road Master, and is expended in the district in which it is gathered.

The voters of San Rafael, as of Sausalito and of other places in Marin, are fully alive to the importance of providing facilities for more than common grammar school educaiton, and do not propose that their county shall be inferior in this respect to San Francisco, Alameda or Santa Clara.

Loan this paper to your friends.

SHORT'S ADDITION.

Its Advantages as a Place of Residence--Exquisite Scenery---The Work of Laying Out being Pushed Forward.

No description of San Rafael would be complete without some mention of that beautiful southwestern portion of the town known as "Short's Addition." Before giving the reader an idea of the location, its surroundings, beautiful and picturesque scenery; it may be well to go back some years, when San Rafael was still a Mission, and give a short history of one of its pioneer settlers.

Between the years 1840 and 1845, outside of the Franciscan athers and various Indians, San Rafael possessed but few white settlers. In 1847 the Short family, J. O. B. and Jacob, removed from the Novato ranch, where they had been living for some time, and located in the Mission San Rafael, residing in one of the deserted buildings, which stood on what is now the court house block. Being of industrious and thriving dispositions, they soon repaired some of the delapidated buildings, built additional convenient structures, and turned their minds to business enterprises. Grain farming was little pursued in those days, and cattle and lumber being the chief factors of commerce, they established a profitable business in those lines, one of which they have followed with success to the present day. Naturally, handling and herding stock in large quantities, it was evident that good and nutritious, and plentiful pasturage should be selected. What is now known as Short's Addition was a part of the land purchased by the Short brothers, and so correct were they in their judgment, in choosing their locality, that to-day they are the possessors of one of the finest tracts of land in the valley, and within ten minutes walk of the town. We particularly desire to call the attention of our readers to this land, as being desirable for superior residence property. Nestled prettily at the foot of a picturesque canyon, laying under the lee of one of the low spurs of the Coast Range, and overlooked by the ever beautiful, and graceful Mount Tamalpais, which we describe more fully in other columns of this work, is the location which we now refer to. Standing up in gorgeous splendor, on this land, can be found some of "the primeval" trees, which have made California famous in the eyes of the eastern people, and been described by the pens of poets in lines which have immortalized their names. Sheltered from the southeast winds, by which our coast is some times visited, this tract offers to the nvalid a harbor of perfect calm, not to be excelled by any, and truly to be compared with some of Italy's most favored nooks.

The Short Addition has advantages, which few locations around San Rafael can offer. We all know how much value is attached to property, where both marine and landscape scenery presents itself to view. Standing on this property, the visitor looks directly on the broad expanse of San Pablo Bay, showing in the fore-ground the Twin Brothers islands. The shores and sloping hills of Contra Costa, with its plowed fields, and extensive homesteads, on a clear day, of which we have so many, are distinctly visible to the naked eye, and again behind them, sharply defined against the sky, the twin peaks of Mount Diablo.

Nothing that we can write, can give the reader a full idea of this *coup-d'œuil*. Turning one's back on this view, the eye meets a landscape worthy of the brush of a Turner or a Claude, in their best days. A series of beautiful canyons, decked with forest trees and shrubbery, which interlace each other, presenting every variety of form and color, light and shade, until they find their source in the summit of the range which we have mentioned, and which separates the valley of San Rafael from that of Anselmo, making a *tout ensemble*, of its character, not to be excelled in any part of California.

Among our lithographic illustrations will be found a view of San Pablo Bay, with a part of San Rafael in the fore-ground, engraved from a photograph, taken on Short's Addition. The reader will see by this its proximity to the town, being within fifteen minutes' walk of either depot. Its surroundings, all tend to make this property one of the most attractive locations for residences. It lies immediately in front of the fine properties of Messrs. Schloss and Gerstle, and many other elegant villas, and whilst having all the conveniences of the town, being just outside the corporate limits, it saves the owner from municipal taxation. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Short to put this property in the market on an early day. Surveyors are being now employed in laying out the tract into desirable lots for villa purposes, etc. We have no doubt that when Mr. Short offers this property, that it will all be readily taken up; as before stated its location, its scenery, its freedom from southeast winds, owing to its topographical situation, all tend to make the Short Addition one of the most desirable places in San Rafael for well to-do families to locate in.

Explanatory.

It will be noticed that the pages of this edition are numbered in two styles, namely: by ordinary figures and by Roman numerals. The reason for this is, that after the middle sheets had gone to press with their pages numbered, we had on account of press of matter to increase the whole number of pages from 36 to 52. This with the two panoramic views of San Rafael and the cover makes the work sixty pages of letter press and illustrations.

Redwood for Cabinet Work.

Among all the woods of commerce, there is none adapted for a wider diversity of use than the California redwood. In former articles, I have mainly dwelt on the value of redwood for railroad ties, foundation work, outside and inside work in building, roofs and general uses where durability or beauty of grain and color are desired in the finished work. My present purpose, however, is to call attention to the value of redwood for cabinet work. In San Francisco the adaptability of our redwood and hard pine for interior finish and effective panel work in houses, has become recognized by all the practical builders and architects. In architectural art on the Pacific coast, redwood is far ahead of all others. Where its honest, handsome grain is finished properly, so as to bring out its warm rich effects, and charming intricacies of figure, redwood will produce a natural effect that is unapproachable by the art of painter or grainer. The finished surface of the wood is more durable than any painted surface. Like mahogany, the wood grows darker and richer with age, and, unlike most other woods, it never warps, and when once seasoned, never breaks joints by shrinkage. These qualities have commended redwood to the cabinet-makers. Abundant in quantity, excellent in quality, easily worked, and yet firm enough for thorough durability, redwood is not excelled for beauty and diversity of grain by any wood that grows. I have seen specimen pieces of polished redwood that were incomparably superior in beauty to either rosewood or mahogany. The abundance of redwood for general building purposes and for general utility, has led Californians to overlook its artistic possibilities until quite recently. The greater part of merchantable redwood is soft, perfectly straight in grain, and of a light reddish brown in color. With age, however, its color deepens in tone like mahogany, and the extreme butt of the tree, from which most of the cabinet wood is taken, is dense enough to be classified with the hard woods. The immense weight of these forest giants, compresses the grain of the wood for a distance of from six to twelve feet from the ground up, causing the trunk to bulge out near the ground, as if the tree had been compressed vertically by its own weight. This produces the much prized "wavy" or "braided" grain, that causes most handsome effects in cabinet work. When finished with shellac, well worked down, the grain is brought out with a sheen of lights and shades resembling the finest satin in effect. Occasionally a tree is met with of such peculiarly twisted grain, that the whole trunk is available for the cabinet-maker. One such twisted tree I remember seeing in Sonoma County over twelve years ago, that was cut up for firewood, which would have proved a prize worth at least $1,000 for cabinet work, if it had been spared until now. The trunk of this tree was about six feet through, and over a hundred feet shot up without a limb—a perfect column. Instead of having a perpendicular grain, however, after the usual fashion of the redwood, the grain of this tree ran around it horizontally in closely compressed spirals, like the coils of a compressed spiral spring. This tree was the last of a grove that had long before been manufactured into lumber, and had evidently been rejected by the millmen on account of the wonderful perversity of its grain. The early redwood loggers were accustomed to build scaffolds from six to twelve feet high, in order to escape the extra work of cutting through the "swell" of the trunk, and avoid the expense of handling any but the clear, straight grain of the wood. All lumber that was in the least cross grained or "wavy" was classed with the refuse. The stump of the redwood, unlike most other woods, possesses a vigor of life that resists decay, and, now, hundreds of thousands of acres of these tall stumps may be found, which with the increasing value of the wood for cabinet uses, will no doubt command prices far in advance of the original return yielded when the trees were first converted into lumber. Every load of redwood that now comes to San Francisco market, is carefully assorted for the fancy grains, which already brings about three or four times the quoted prices for first-class clear lumber.

I have already referred to the property redwood has of improving, like mahogany, with age. I have often noticed the similarity to old mahogany in general effect produced in redwood. This adaptability of redwood as a substitute for mahogany has been recognized by others, as the following extract from a late issue of the *Santa Rosa Democrat*, published in Sonoma County, California, shows:

"We right here in the Sonoma belt, are the only producers in the wide world, of what is known in the eastern wood markets as 'French mahogany.' That the product of our vineyards has been sold under foreign labels at exorbitant prices, every intelligent wine merchant knows, but few are aware of the fact, that even the woods of this section are turned to account in eastern markets to enrich manufacturers of furniture and dealers in building materials, under spurious titles or labels. Frank Cherry, a brother of Edgar Cherry, a practical mechanic in woodwork of all kinds, arrived in Santa Rosa a few days ago from the great lumber districts of Michigan, and in conversation with him, we gather the fact, that California redwood is much sought after in the east for various kinds of cabinet work, such as veneering, trimmings, etc., and that it is commonly known there as 'French mahogany.' It has, to a considerable extent, taken the place of black walnut in the manufacture of picture frames, mouldings, and many articles of furniture. Undertakers prefer it to any of the native woods of that country for caskets, and it is not unfrequently the case that it is sought after for the finest character of work, because of its susceptibility to a high state of polish, and the beauty of its natural grain. It sell readily in Chicago at $120 per thousand, and is eagerly sought after in all parts of the country where its quality is known for fine work. C. C. Bloomfield, a millionaire king, of Jackson, Michigan, is using redwood extensively in fitting up his palatial residence, which is to cost over a million dollars. Every room in the mansion has a distinct style of finish, maple (hard and soft), beech, walnut and other varieties of wood are being used, the apartments being furnished in 'French mahogany' (California redwood), trimmings costing for the lumber alone over $1,000.

Redwood veneers are already a staple article in demand in the hardwood trade of the United States, and the field for the use of fancy redwood is growing rapidly. With a base of suitable hardwood, except where toughness and strength combined with slenderness and lightness, to an extreme degree as in the Viennese bent furniture are required, redwood veneers will enable the cabinet makers to furnish handsome sets of redwood furniture, equal to any of the tropical woods, in appearance and durability. One decided advantage in using redwood for fine furniture, is the fact that the owner, at a moderate expense, can have his house or room finished in the same material. The effects that can be produced in this way with redwood are magnificently rich. The polished wood lights up at night with a warm pleasing effect, that must be seen to be appreciated.

The reign of the painters and grainers as finishers of interiors is not so absolute as it has been in America. The wood workers' and cabinet makers' art is growing in importance, as the beautiful possibilities in the grains of indigenous building and cabinet woods are becoming understood. Architectural art is daily becoming louder in its demand that the delicate pencilings of nature, as contained in the woods, be developed by proper finish instead of depending upon the clumsy shams of the house painter. Even the plainest redwood, if cut diagonally to the grain, will produce a surface far superior, and vastly more durable than any painter can make. Redwood ranges in shade, from a warm creamy white to chocolate, so that the color tone of the wood can be selected with a wide range. An almost universal preference is given, however, to the darker shades of the wood; and the redwood "burhl," from which the finest veneers are made, is almost as dark as rosewood, with many of the characteristics of birds-eye maple in its grain. Judging from the rapidly increasing favor with which redwood is regarded by cabinet-makers, and other workers in fancy woods, the heretofore despised ineradicable redwood stump will soon have a high commercial value. At the present time the cut-over redwood lands can be bought for a song, for the farmer finds these lands too rugged to cultivate, and the expense is too great to clear them for any agricultural uses. When fashion so dictates, however, these stumps will be dragged from their coy retreats, to furnish the homes of the wealthy in the whole civilized world. Small stumps have already been shipped to Europe, experimentally for cabinet work, and as in many cases, a single one of these mammouth stumps will produce thousands of dollars worth of fine veneers, if properly handled; the opening for capital, brains and energy in the development of this industry is most tempting.

H. W. PLUMMER,
19 Montgomery Street.

Chileno Valley.

Marin county, from north to south, and east to west, offers more varied inducements to persons seeking to estabiish homes, than any county in California. The man of fixed income who desires to unite the advantages of a suburban home, surrounded by romantic scenery, enjoying an unequalled climate, with those of contiguity to a large city, will select one of the beautiful valleys in the southern portion of the county. If he desires to add to the pleasures attending fine scenery and salubrious climate, the profitable occupations of rural life, he will establish his home further north. If the latter be his desire, he cannot do better than investigate the beautiful and fertile Chileno valley. Easily reached from either Novato, Marshalls or Tomales in Marin, or Petaluma in Sonoma, being about equal distance from the three former and only a short forty minutes drive from the latter, it offers unusual convenience either for fruit, farming or dairy business. In this valley is located the well known Walker ranch, the property of that successful pioneer of Marin, L. W. Walker. This property is a magnificent strip in the richest part of the valley, running for miles on both sides of the county road and contains over 1800 acres, of which 1500 are level and the balance easy rolling land. About 1300 acres of this land is in Marin county and the remainder in Sonoma. While the bottom land is among the richest in the state, some of it yielding what would be interest on an investment of $500 per acre, the higher lands, intersected by wooded canons, affords as charming bits of scenery as any lover of nature could desire. Here, in sheltered nooks are little plateaus that would make beautiful sites for residences of families preferring quiet and partial solitude to the bustle of a city or the restraint of a fashionable suburb. The tract is bounded on two sides by San Antonio creek and is fertilized by innumerable and inexhaustable springs of the purest water in the state. A large portion of the land is now used for dairying and on the hills young stock graze and keep in condition the year round without artificial food or shelter. Other portions are devoted to the growth of potatoes, and no larger crops, nor more valuable species of this root are grown anywhere in California. This year

VIEW FROM SHORT'S ADDITION, WEST SAN RAFAEL.

the crop runs from 160 to 200 sacks to the acre and single potatoes are found weighing three and four pounds each. Grain, either for grinding or for hay does well, but the most profitable use for most of this land would be in vineyards and orchards. The soil and climate are eminently adapted for successful viticulture and horticulture.

Several dairies are rented by Mr. Walker to tenants who have for years derived an excellent income from these occupations. The butter from this ranch commands the highest price in the San Francisco market, owing to the fact that the natural grasses never dry up as in some other parts of the county and generally throughout the state. Mr. Walker after nearly thirty years residence on this magnificent ranch, finds the estate too large for the management of a man in advancing years, who has earned the right to the quiet and easier life of a retired capitalist. The ranch is for sale and would be a splendid investment for an enterprising man, either to be farmed as a whole, or subdivided into smaller tracts.

NOVATO RANCH.

The Property of the Hon. Frank C. DeLong.

We have on another page, in writing of the first settlement of Novato Ranch, spoken of how this valuable ranch passed from hand to hand until it reached those of Francis DeLong, the father of the present owner, the Hon. Frank C. DeLong. The late Mr. DeLong was a Vermonter, born in the year 1808; and after some years spent in business enterprises in Vermont and New York states, arrived in California via the Isthmus, July 15th, 1850. With his brother James and a gentleman named McNeill, he established the wholesale hardware business which was carried until on a few years ago by Rockwell, Coye & Co. In 1856, the senior DeLong retired from business in San Francisco, and in conjunction with Joseph B. Sweetzer, purchased the even then famous Novato ranch. These gentlemen at once engaged in fruit growing on a scale exceeding anything ever thought of either in California at that time or any where else. Meantime, Mr. DeLong senior, being a widower, had left his only child, F. C., now the Hon. Frank C. DeLong and sole owner of this ranch, in Lockport, New York, with relations to complete his education. Mr. DeLong junior, came to this coast in 1861 being seventeen years of age, and spent some time in commercial pursuits. In 1873, he took charge of Sweetzer & DeLong's commercial business in San Francisco, and on his father purchasing Mr. Sweetzer's interest in the ranch, removed to Novato and took an active part in the management of this magnificient property. Since the death of Mr. F. DeLong senior, Mr. Frank C. DeLong has become sole owner of the estate.

The Novato ranch at present contains 16,000 acres, comprising 13,000 of valley and hill, about 2,000 reclaimed marsh and 1,000 unreclaimed marsh land, and is located about twenty-five miles from San Francisco and lies half way between San Rafael and Petaluma. Near the spot where, as early as 1839 or '40, Fernando Fales built his twenty by forty adobe, with an eight foot fire place, the third if not the second adobe building constructed in the township, and certainly the first by one of the white race, Mr. Frank DeLong resides and carries on his immense producing and manufacturing business. The buildings at the Home ranch which is about the center of the estate, consist of the private residence, barn, cook house for employes, three-story fruit house, 70 feet by 90, blacksmith shop, carpenter, wheelwright and paint shops, cider press building, tank house for storing apple juice, engine house and machine shop and a large adobe building for storing vinegar and cider. These buildings are laid out in the rear of the dwelling in quadrangular form, making a large square called the "Door Yard." The residence is 60 by 40 feet with a kitchen addition, forming an L. There is in front a large garden enriched with shrubs and flowers, tropical and semi-tropical, blooming all the year round. Fronting again on the ornamental grounds is a thriving vegetable garden of three acres, which furnishes all the succulents, tubers, herbs and leguminous products consumed on the ranch. No irrigation is required for raising the finest fruits or vegetables. Though Novato has no navigable rivers, it has several fair sized streams, the Novato creek, the arroyo San Jose and the arroyo Achiva, besides innumerable unfailing springs, from one of which a reservoir gives a full supply of water for all purposes, with a pressure of eighty feet at the homestead. The dwelling is illuminated throughout by gas made by one of the pneumatic processes now in vogue.

The home orchard contains 250 acres, planted with 40,000 trees, of which 22,000 are apple, 2,000 apricots, 3,500 pears and the remainder of the land in mixed fruits, as peaches, plums, cherries, English walnuts, almonds and figs. There are also 200 acres of vineyard planted with Mission and Zinfandel varieties. The apricot portion of the orchard spoken of, containing 16 acres, yielded this year 168 tons of marketable fruit which sold at 2¼ cents per pound, and realized $7,560, out of which the expense of picking, packing and freighting amounted to not more than $1,000, making a net return on the fruit of $433 per acre. Between the orchard and the marsh land bordering on the bay of San Pablo, is about 400 acres of valley land cultivated for grain and hay. This land is of the very best quality and this year has yielded its twenty-seventh successive crop without fertilizing or irrigation, and its great peculiarity is that every year it becomes more productive, the crop of 1887 being the largest in more than quarter of a century. The reclaimed marsh land is proving the richest in the state for grazing and for producing enormous crops of grain. The barley grown on it averages 111 pounds to a 22x36 sack and like all other heavy grain the number of sacks to the acre is enormous.

The barley is the heaviest to the bushel, heard of this year, and settles the question of the value of reclaimed salt marsh. There is a good deal of marsh in Marin which will pay as well for reclaiming, as that on the DeLong estate. A general movement in reclamation would largely increase the wealth of this county. Suitable material for building levees being close at hand, reclamation would be less costly, and also less risky, than on the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers' tule lands.

There are 1,300 milch cows divided among ten dairies, on the estate; these dairies are worked on shares, the dairymen doing the work, and receiving one-half the proceeds. The largest dairy has 250, and the smallest 60 cows. The product is butter, each dairy having its own brand, and standing on its own merits. The sour milk is utilized for feeding hogs, of which there are 900 to 1,000 on the property; when these hogs reach 190 to 200 pounds, they are sold, and bring the highest market price.

The fruits of the DeLong orchard, suited for canning purposes, are shipped to the Petaluma Canning Company, of which company Mr. DeLong is a member. The Petaluma Canning Company's hermetically sealed goods are well known and highly appreciated in New York, Chicago, Liverpool, London and Australia, and large shipments are made to all these markets every season. The fruits from the apple orchard are carefully assorted, and the best are packed in boxes and shipped to Australia, where they obtain the highest price, the reputation of this famous orchard being well known. The smaller apples, not marketable for table use, are crushed, and cider and vinegar are made from the juice. Of cider and vinegar 1,000 to 1,200 barrels, forty gallons each, are sold in San Francisco every year.

At the Home ranch, Mr. DeLong employs thirty-five men, all the year round; these men are liberally boarded and lodged in comfortable quarters. On the dairies, sixty men are employed in the height of the milking season, each man milking from twenty to twenty-five cows. As the cows dry up this force is reduced.

In the fruit gathering season there are sixty to seventy extra hands employed, who live in temporary camps, and either provide for themselves, or board at the cook house on the Home ranch, as they please. Mr. DeLong employs forty horses on that portion of the ranch immediately under his own management. He has, also, a band of brood mares, from which he raises a number of colts and fillies.

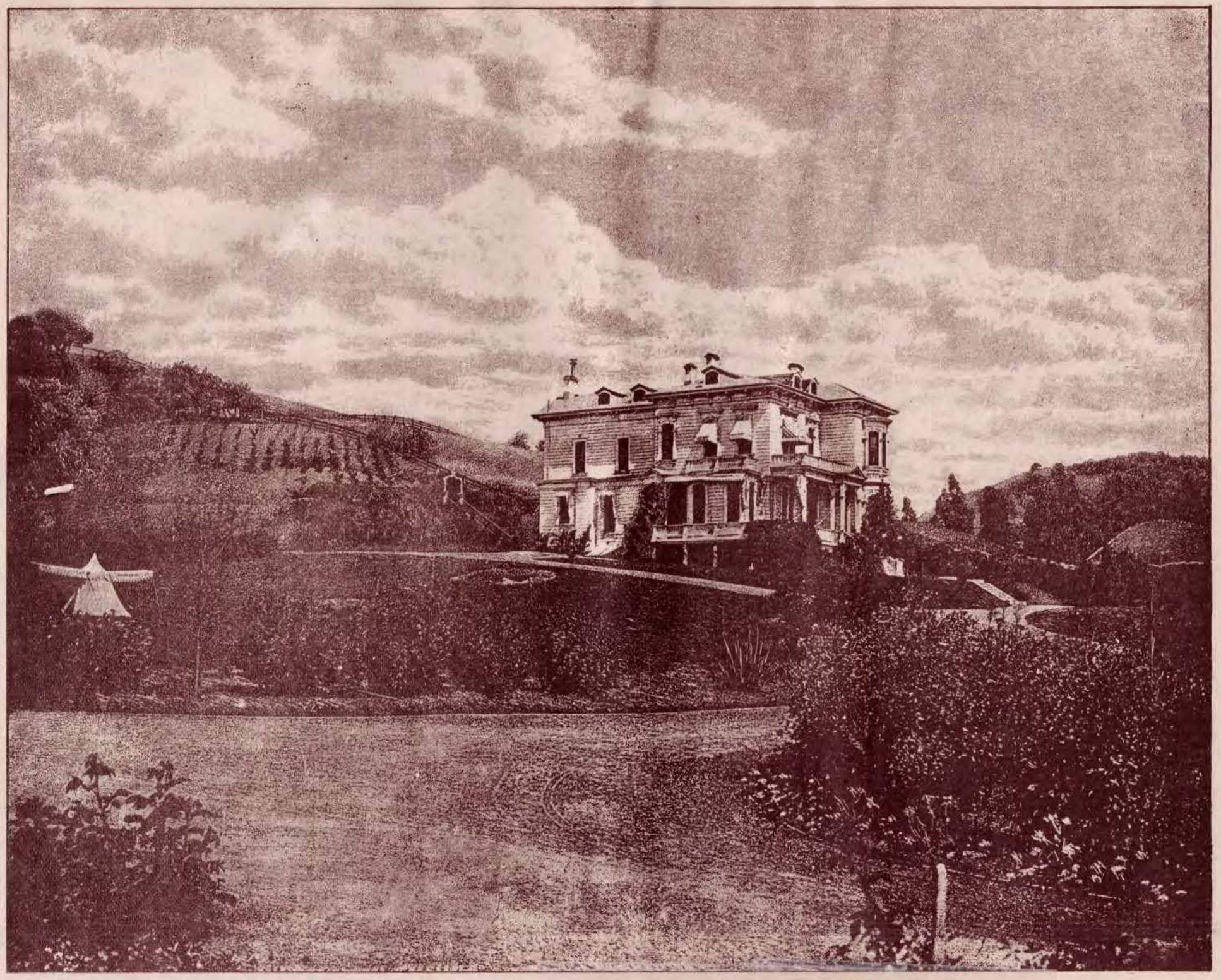
Mr. William Losee, the foreman of this great estate, is a thoroughly practical farmer, and a man of considerable executive ability, and has full charge, under the directions of Mr. DeLong, of the entire business of the ranch.

The San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad traverses the property, giving communication three times a day with all stations between Cloverdale and San Francisco. A branch of this road is now being built from Pacheco, the next station south of Novato, across the marsh and Petaluma creek to Sonoma, and thence to Napa. This will give eastern Marin direct communication with the South Pacific broad guage roads, and with the entire United States railroad system, and for shipping fresh fruit eastward, will put the county on an equal footing with any in California.

A Tomales Pioneer.

In writing of Tomales township we have mentioned that John Keys and his one time partner Noble, were the first settlers in Tomales. The story of Keys' acquisition of the fine estate of which his widow now owns a large share and still resides on, is interesting as showing what important results may follow prompt action. Mr. Keys was a native of Fermagh, Ireland, and came from St. Louis to California, in company with one Agnew in 1849. They brought a good stock of dry goods which they quickly disposed of. Leaving Agnew, he spent a short time in the mines and then returned to San Francisco, going into the commission business. Early in 1850, he left the city and traveled by the only available land route in those days, to Sonoma, Petaluma and Tomales, to Bodega. In passing through the Tomales country he was struck with its availability for settlement and the advantages which the tidal creek, which runs from the bay to near the present town, offered as an embarcadero. He passed on to Bodega, rented some land of Captain Stephen Smith, raised a good crop of potatoes and shipped them by a fifteen ton schooner, named the Spray, to San Francisco where they fetched a handsome price. In Bodega, Keys did not forget the Estuary or tidal creek of Tomales, and communicated his project of establishing a town and shipping port there, to his friend Noble. But in the frankness of youth, they let too many know of their plans and a counter plot was formed by some neighbors to forestall them. But the plotters were also too open spoken, and Mr. Keys' friend, Captain Smith, gave him a timely warning. Keys and Noble at once started in a small open boat, on an adventurous journey. After many narrow escapes of being swamped by the swell of the ocean, they reached their destination. The first night they passed in Tomales was under a tree which was, recently standing, and may be yet, near the railroad. Next morning they proceeded to stake out their claims and make arrangements for permanent possession by erecting a tent. These arrangements were not concluded when the weary plotters were seen coming over the hills, having made the journey overland. It is need-

A COUNTRY LANE – COLEMAN TRACT SAN RAFAEL.



RESIDENCE OF COL. J. MERVYN DONAHUE SAN RAFAEL

less to say their tedious travel proved useless and their unneighborly attempt proved abortive. This was in September 1850, and Keys and Noble at once erected a shanty of shakes, about 14 by 20 feet dimensions. Here John Keys and Noble and later Keys and Warren Dutton kept bachelor's hall. Old settlers like Mr. L. W. Walker still speak of the excellent dinners that Mr. Keys used to serve up to his friends in the days of his single blessedness, in that shake shanty. Mr. Keys erected a small warehouse and a rude wharf at the confluence of what are called the Keys and the Dutton creeks for the accommodation of his schooner, the Spray. The Spray, the only trading vessel between Tomales and San Francisco at a time when Marin County was without roads, did a large business in passengers, produce and other freight. In time the Spray was replaced by a steamer too large to reach the wharf, and a small tug was employed to tow the lighters to the moorings of the ocean going vessel. One fine day, however, the narrow guage railroad came snorting along, and the coastwise traffic came to an abrupt ending, at least, for Keys creek. The warehouses have fallen, the wharf has rotted away and the signs of the road once so much traveled, are almost effaced. Mr. Keys not only acquired possession of the land which he took up under United States Land Laws, but also became interested in the great Bolsa de Tomales grant.

Mr. Keys died in August, 1873, owning more than wealth, the hearty good will of his neighbors. His widow Mrs. Keys still resides in the fine one story and one-half structure which Mr. Keys erected after his marriage. Here this lady lives, with an ample income derived from 800 acres of land of which 160 acres are laid out in lots for a further addition to the town. On her estate are two large dairies carrying 175 head of milch cows. On one is a fine orchard and both have excellent buildings. The American hotel, in the center of the town is her property, also the cheese factory [though it is not at present being worked], as are the two blacksmith shops. The excellent school house, graded classes, stands on her land. The beautifully shaded picnic grounds of Tomales are also on this lady's property.

Recent developments strongly indicate that she is the lucky owner of a coal mine. Should the sinking now going on be successful, it will be a big thing for Tomales as well as for the owner of the mine. Mrs. Keys' ranch is admittedly the best valley land in the township. The surroundings of Mrs. Keys' residence, indicate the lady's tastes. Adjoining the main building are hot houses and ferneries stocked with the finest specimens of flora and fauna. Of Cacti alone Mrs. Keys has over 100 varieties. Everything betokens a well cared for home, in which comfort as well as luxury abounds.

A PARADISE.

The New Town of "Sunny Side," in Picturesque Marin.

For some years past, the picturesque and fertile valleys and hillsides of the southern portion of Marin county, with their wealth of luxuriant vegetation and verdure, have been steadily growing in favor, not only as places of summer resort, but also as furnishing sites in every way suitable for permanent homes. Not a year has passed without witnessing the opening up of some new and beautiful tract, which has only needed to be placed upon the market to be eagerly seized upon by purchasers.

Latest in the field, but destined, perhaps to excel everything which has preceded it, is "Sunny Side," a tract of which the well-known firm of Easton, Eldridge & Co., have the agency, and the future of which, considering its extreme natural beauties, as well as those advantages of soil, climate and location which are, after all, the true measure of the actual value of a town site, is already assured.

"Sunny Side" of which we give a view, looking diagonally across the valley of San Anselmo, or Ross valley as it is sometimes called, towards the magnificent domains of Messrs. Barber, Kittle and others on the eastern slope, is situated within the limits, and is the most favored portion of a district the fame of whose fertility and picturesque beauty has already spread far beyond the bounds of the state. The tract embraces within the 600 or more acres of its extent, a variety of what is certainly the most desirable class of land to be found in Marin county, great as is its extent.

Another view might have been given, showing Tamalpais with the beautiful undulating ridge in the foreground which seperates Anselmo from Lagunitas, and which was the one made celebrated by Keith's great painting, but while it would have shown an even more magnificent view from the grounds, it would not have shown so much of the tract itself as the one selected.

PERPETUAL SPRING AND SUMMER.

Shut in on almost every side by gradually rising but lofty hills and highlands, majestic Tamalpais and his lesser brother, Bald mountain, standing sentinel amid all, the climate of Sunny Side is one of perpetual summer and spring, saved, however, from everything suggestive of that torridity which is the bane of the tropics by just so much of the salt sea air as, filtering through the mountain passes, suffices to give to the atmosphere of the valley a freshness and vitality inexpressibly delightful. But frost and fog are unknown, and have been since the memory of man.

Lying immediately contiguous to San Anselmo station on the San Francisco and North Pacific Coast Railroad, Sunny Side has communication direct, rapid and frequent with this city, a point of vantage daily growing in importance as the custom becomes more general for the weary man of business to seek relaxation from the cares of the office, by an evening, a morning and a night in the country. The tract comprises within its limits every character of land, from the many acres, level or nearly so, upon the streets traversing which shall be located the cottages and residences of the more economical investors, to the hillslopes, some low and others rising to lofty and striking altitudes, but all picturesque and beautiful, which shall furnish sites for the villas and mansions of the wealthy. In only one particular is there a manifest uniformity, which is in the unvarying fertility of the soil wherever it is found.

VARIED ATTRACTIONS.

Acres upon acres of the tract are thickly covered with luxuriant evergreen shrubbery; but more acres upon acres lie open and ready for cultivation or the builder, their grass-grown surfaces shaded by stately trees which give to the landscapes that park-like appearance always so attractive. Everywhere there is variety, and opportunity for selection.

High up the side of Bald mountain, the summit of which is included within the tract, an ever-living spring of crystal mountain water gushes from the hillside, in the shadow of a bush-grown ravine, and flows downward to the plain below—all but a portion of its volume, ample for the purpose, however, which is conducted to a reservoir near at hand, from which a long line of pipe is ready laid to conduct it wherever there may be need. The spring is exhaustless and the tank ever full.

SUNNY SIDE HOTEL.

Near the eastern boundary of the property, but a short drive from San Anselmo station, rises an abrupt and picturesque mound or knoll of large size, the summit crowned with a grove of beautiful oaks, while other groups are scattered about the smooth and grass-grown slopes. Upon this is to be erected the Sunny Side Hotel, the plans for which have already been drawn on a scale which promises to leave nothing lacking.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The Sunny Side tract, it should be understood, does not form part of a lonesome, thinly populated country waste, but on every side are to be seen the stately mansions and villas of some of the best known and wealthiest residents of the vicinity of San Francisco the perfection of the grounds surrounding them proving what can easily be done with land of such fertility.

That the members of the syndicate which has secured the property will do well for themselves and the public by placing it upon the market, there seems no reason to doubt.

San Anselmo station, one of the most important on the Narrow Guage, stands on the corner of the track, from which there are six trains a day running to, and as many from San Francisco making the trip in about fifty minutes. Here are telegraph and express offices and freight warehouse. The mains of the Marin county water company run along the front of the property and the pipes of the San Rafael gas company will soon be laid along side of them.

The management and charge of subdivisions of this property and disposition of the same has been placed in the hands of a leading house in this line of business in California. The wellknown firm of Easton, Eldridge & Co., San Francisco, whose office and sales-room is 618 Market street, opposite the Palace hotel, from whom full details may be had with reference to maps, catalogues and terms of sale.

U. M Gordon & Co.

The banking institution of U. M. Gordon & Co., of San Rafael, is owned by U. M. Gordon, of Marin, and A. P. Hotaling, the well known San Francisco millionaire. The capital is not fixed at any specific amount, but is increased ad libitum, as profitable use for money can be found. The published statement, according to law, of the capital actually employed, on June 30, 1887, shows:

——— ASSETS. ———

Bills Receivable	$200,057.70
Overdrafts	11,047.09
Stocks—Marin County	5,275.00
Bonds	15,450.00
Bank Stock	13,102.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	2,842.45
Real Estate	10,425.13
Interest due and unpaid	10,788.52
Rents unpaid	486.00
Cash on hand	30,393.14
	$299,867.03

——— LIABILITIES ———

Capital	$132,595.57
Term Deposits	18,976.21
Ordinary	103,913.21
Interest due Depositors	1,186.54
Profit and Loss	43,195.50
	$299,867.03

THE London *Spectator* says: "The climate of California is that of Greece cooled." The latitude of San Rafael, is that of Athens.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Donahue Broad Gauge Route.

A trip to the east from San Francisco would give but an incomplete idea of the beauties of California scenery, unless it was extended to the northern counties, particularly to Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino. When the Spaniards, under General Vallejo, took possession of this country long before the Argonauts sailed through the Golden Gate, they looked upon the lovely valleys of Marin and Sonoma, and finding them well watered, thickly wooded and blessed with a perfect climate, took up the whole country for their homes, and in many instantces remain in possession of these magnificient grants to the present day. They were good judges of land, these old conquerors, and it is but a just tribute to their good judgement and taste to say that they chose the fairest portion of the State. The hills and valleys of Marin and old Sonoma can challenge the world for scenery, and their beauties are so varied that one never tires of viewing them. To see these one must travel over the

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC R. R.

Or, as it is familiarly called DONAHUE'S LINE, which has branches and trunk lines covering all the points of interest in the country. The main line runs from the foot of Market street by steamer Tiburon to Point Tiburon, in Marin county, and in this neighborhood and around the adjacent island or peninsular, for it is still a matter of possible litigation which it is, one can get the best salt water fishing in San Francisco Bay. From Tiburon Point by rail the line strikes immediately into a grand and picturesque country, with towering tree-clad hills on the left and the bay waters on the right, passing through the lower end of the Rancho Corte Madera del Presidio, San Quentin and San Rafael and the great fruit and dairy ranch owned by Senator De Long, past Dr. Burdell's model vineyard, past the thriving town of Petaluma on the headwaters of the creek of that name, and then dashing through the divide of Penn's Grove it enters the lovliest land that lies out of doors. From Penn's Grove to the beautiful town of Santa Rosa nothing but a succession of vineyards and orchards meets the eye, except along the great Cotate Rancho, which is an unbroken tract of the most fertile land, tied up by device, else it would be a garden spot. The city of Santa Rosa is well worth a day or two's visit. It is a veritable nest of roses, which bloom from January to December, and from the roof of its new court house one can look abroad over an Eden of beauty. To the west the Sonoma Coast range shuts out the blue ocean, while on the east the Napa mountains mark the dividing line from the next county ; south and east is the Guilicos range, which girdle the beautiful Guilicos valley, which produces the finest grapes and the daintiest wines in the State, only equaled by the product of Bennett Valley, which joins it on the west. Looking north the eye takes in a lovely confusion of garden, vineyard and orchard, where the hop vine, the cherry, the peach and apricot and all the semi-tropical fruits grow in luxuriant profusion.

From Santa Rosa, by team or stage, one can travel in two hours to Mark West Springs, along a road which is unsurpassed for beautiful and varied scenery. It winds around hills, up mountain sides, whence one can peer a thousand feet to the canyon beneath, where many a monarch of the pool lies lazily waiting the angler's coming; and over the tops of the hills, where the adjacent country seems to spread out like a carpet of gorgeous oriental hues. The balm of the air and exhilaration of the ride makes life seem a delightful dream. From Mark West Springs a further drive takes one to the wonderful petrified forest, where giant trees stand turned to stone of various hues.

Going north from Santa Rosa by rail, and passing through a beautiful country, and the flourishing towns of Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg and Clairville, an hour and twenty minutes ride brings the visitor to the present terminus of the line, the picturesque town of Cloverdale.

This is the only direct, and the shortest, quickest and best equipped broad gauge railroad to the Redwood Forests of Sonoma county, and the beautiful scenery of the Russian River. This road passes through the port of Tiburon, the towns of San Rafael, Novato, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Clairville, Cloverdale and Guerneville.

It makes stage connections for Mark West Springs, Sebastopol, Skagg's Springs, Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport, Upper Lake, Whittier's Springs, Saratoga Springs, Blue Lakes, Bartlett Springs, Ukiah, Little Lake, Sanel, Cahto, Eureka, Navarro Ridge, Mendocino City, Kibesellah, Westport and the Geysers.

DISTANCES TO STAGE POINTS.

Miles.		Miles.	
From SANTA ROSA	From CLOVERDALE	From CLOVERDALE	From CLOVERDALE
To Mark W. Springs 8	To Willits (or Little	To Covelo 101	To Highland Sp'ngs25
To Sebastopol..... 7	Lake).....54	To Yorkville.....21	To Kelseyville 30
From CLAIRVILLE	From GUERNEVILLE	To Boonville.....33	To Soda Bay 35
To Skaggs' Springs 8	To Fort Ross.....20	To Christine.....45	To Lakeport 37
From CLOVERDALE	From CLOVERDALE	To Navarro Ridge..64	To Upper Lake....47
To Hopland.....16	To Sherwood Valley.64	To Albion.....67	To Blue Lakes 50
To Ukiah.....31	To Cahto 75	To Little River.....71	To Saratoga Springs52
To Calpella 37	To Potter Valley...50	To Mendocino City.74	To Bartlett Springs61
To Pomo 48	To Eden Valley... 86	To Tyler Valley....17	

FROM CLOVERDALE TO GEYSERS, - - 16 MILES.

SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The eastern part of Sonoma county is reached by the Donahue steamer which goes to Sonoma Landing and connects with rail for the old town of Sonoma and runs to Glen Ellen, a lovely dell which lies between the Guillicos and Bennett range and is the center of the finest vineyards in the conntry. Hard by Glen Ellen is the famous Lenhi trout hatchery, owned by La Motte, Director General of Mexican Fisheries. Visitors are always welcome. All around are beautiful picnic grounds, beautiful even when the autumn has browned the leaves. A fine trout stream runs along, and is no trick to mark down a deer along any of the ranges between here and the Napa range, but the farther north one goes the better the hunting.

SPRINGS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

The popular springs and summer resorts reached by the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad are so numerous that we cannot give space for even a brief description of each and hardly for mention of them all. First, because most widely known, is

THE GEYSERS.

These are situated on the main branches of Sulphur creek, which empties into Russian river near the town of Cloverdale. They are about 1,900 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by lofty, rugged mountains, about one hundred miles north of San Francisco and sixteen miles south-east of Cloverdale, Sonoma county. The greatest curiosity—the most startling in the Coast Range—is the collection of springs in Sulphur Creek Canon, known as the Geysers. They are wonderful, both on account of the chemical composition of the waters, and for the different appearances the spot presents at different times. The several springs have been named as follows: Steamboat Geyser. From one of the large rents in the ground —one about two feet in diameter—the steam escapes with a loud sound like that from the escape-pipe of a large steamboat, from which it is called the Steamboat Geyser. The steam is hot, and often rises several hundred feet high; and it is ejected in regnlar pulsations, as by an engine at wurk, and roars continuously.

THE WITCH'S CAULDRON—Is an unfathomable pool, about six feet in diameter, filled with black, inky liquid, boiling in the most frightful manner. It is continually hoiling and splashing, seething and roaring, with a most unearthly smell and appearance. The rocks that form the back wall of this infernal fount are for many feet begrimed by the heat and sulphnrous gases, and ornamented above with crystals of sulphur.

THE INKSTAND.—The liquid in the Inkstand is as black as ink, specimens of which are taken off in small vials, and used at the hotel to inscribe the names of guests on the register.

THE GRIST-MILL.—Another notabla spot is the Devil's Grist-mill, where a large column of steam escapes from a hole in the rock with so much force that stones and sticks laid at the aperture are blown away like bits of paper. The internal noises at this vent, truly resemble the working of a grist-mill.

THE TEA KETTLE.—Here the steam intermits and sputters and wheezes, as if groaning in chains; you stick your cane into it and, whew! it roars like a maddened giant. You almost expect to see the horns of the evil one thrust up next. Along here there is a continuous subterranean roar, and a tremulous sensation of the ground is experienced.

There are other wonders here to be found, such as springs only a few feet apart, one cold and the other seething hot; and other springs issuing apparently from the same orifice, nf waters of different color, smell, taste and chemical composition; some fissures through which steam will be issuing with a gentle, murmuring sonnd, and one close by emitting a loud and terrible wheeze—one spring out of which spouts pure, clear water, while one close by is seething with s vile murky, inky compound. One place where the visitor can get a breath of fresh air, another near by where he is suffocated by noxious vapors.

LITH. BRITTON & REY, S.F.

COURT HOUSE, SAN RAFAEL MARIN CO.

TAYLOR'S MILLS.

A Great Manufacturing Establishment—Camp Taylor's Beautiful Camping Grounds.

Over thirty years ago, a young man conceived the idea of building a paper mill, in what then was the fastness of Marin, the great redwood tract skirting the Lagunitas creek. Men of judgment thought the scheme chimerical. So, indeed, did it appear. There was some water power, but it was not constant during the Summer season. There was a haul of about twelve miles from the mill to the only available shipping point on Tomales bay. Besides, wages were inordinately high in California then, and remarkably low in the east, which, at the same time, possessed the overshadowing advantage of experience and long establishment. It was thought really quite surprising, that the late Mr. Samuel Taylor, who had already gained for himself a reputation as a man of shrewd business perceptions, should risk his money on what seemed fated to prove a failure.

But Mr. Taylor had no idea of being deterred by these alarmists. He had taken in the situation thoroughly. He had calculated better than they knew, perhaps better than he knew himself. So the mill was constructed, a dam built across the creek, above the mill site, for water power, and the operations commenced. It was what would be called to-day a very antique piece of machinery. The thousand improvements of recent times were, of course, lacking, but the work done was first-class, for its day. And in fact, it may be observed here, that in machinery, the farther you get from the hand work, the more you eliminate human manipulation, the more also do you lose in delicacy of execution. The mill proved a success from the start.

THE MILL AS IT WAS.

With the heartiness of early Californians, the merchants of San Francisco took a pleasure in helping along the manufacturing infant, although they did not have much confidence in its prolonged existence. Step by step Mr. Taylor climbed the ladder of prosperity, adding largely to his profits by introducing little manufacturing side shows, such as making paper bags, etc. In 1860 eastern paper suddenly rose three or four prices, carrying with it, of course, the product of Taylor's mill. The factory then became immensely profitable, and Mr. Taylor had to devote some of his time to disposing of the specie influx. Although the big bonanza times of the rebellion did not last after peace, still the mill has continued to be one of the best paying properties in California. In 1874 Mr. Taylor obtained railroad transportation to and from the mills, thus being relieved of, what was before, a serious item of expense. Over five years ago, the late Mr. Taylor began the construction of a new and improved mill, the most perfect and complete in the state. An immense structure was erected to receive the machinery, and give the necessary operating space. The view of the new mill gives some idea of its stately proportions.

It was with pleasure that we have noted the several time honored exhibits, at the annual fairs of the Mechanics' Institute, of San Francisco, at the Pavilion, of S. P. Taylor & Co., paper dealers and manufacturers, of Taylorville and Clay street, San Francisco. S. P. Taylor & Co. made their first display at these industrial exhibitions, of paper manufactured at the "Pioneer Mill" in 1857, and have been contributers to each exhibition since that time. This is a very creditable record.

The exhibits have consisted of very large and substantial displays of Manila wrapping paper, arranged in pyramid form, resting upon rolls of the same material, surrounded by piles of straw wrapping, and of white and tinted machine finished book, of excellent quality.

We have gathered a few items from them in reference to the new mill, as shown below, and by way of contrast, give place to illustrations of both. Dismissing the old, until its interesting history is in order, when the history of "Paper Making on the Pacific Coast" is written up, we come to the

SAN GERONIMO.

The ground plan of the mill proper, is in the shape of an L, with independent buildings for bleach, boiler and engine houses. The main building is 36x90, three stories and basement; the upper story is used as a stock and dusting room, the middle as a sorting room and preparing the stock for the bleachers; the lower story is the pulp room, and the basement contains the drainers and the bleaching vats.

The machine-room building, joining on to the main building, forming the L, is 36x190, one story and basement.

The bleach house is 36x52, three stories, the second story connected with the pulp room by a gangway.

The motive power consists of a 30-inch Leffell turbine water wheel, and a Corliss Automatic Cut Off engine of 150 horse power.

Connected with the mill also, are a blacksmith and machine shop, where repairs and renewals are made without the loss of time incident to a factory isolated from such conveniences.

For those of our readers who have never visited a paper mill, it may be interesting for them to take a trip with us through this one, and note the various operations that converts the refuse of the world, into a most important adjunct of civilization.

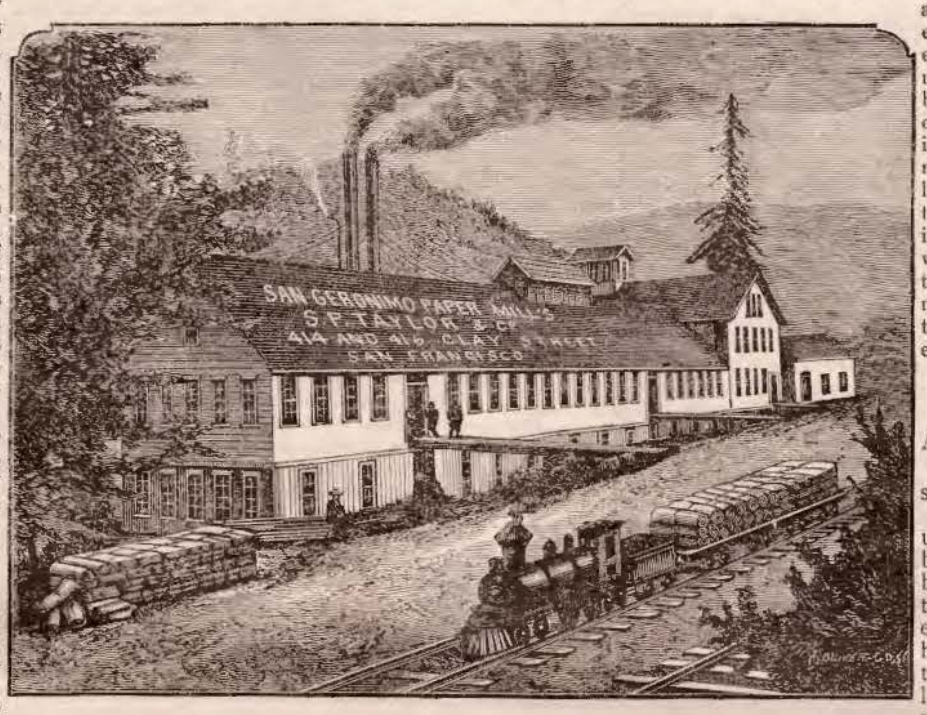
The superintendent tells us that the mill is now making Manila paper, but the process is similar to that for other kinds, only different stock is used. So we accompany him in the elevator to the third story of the main building, where we find a number of men pulling open bales of jute cuttings, and throwing them into a large wire-faced revolving cylinder, where they are shreded, and any foreign substance there may be in the stock, having gravity enough, falls through the wired meshes into an enclosed chamber beneath. An examination of these siftings, show sand, gravel, coal, etc., which necessarily have to be expunged. The stock, by a spiral movement, works toward the other end of the cylinder, when it drops through an aperture on to the floor below. Following it down stairs, it is then fed into a revolving stock cutter that cuts it up into pieces three or four inches long, when it falls into an apron elevator that carries it to a second cutter, from which it is carried by a second apron into the upper story of the bleach house, where there are men putting it down through a shute into a large boiler on the floor below. There is also a large tank on this floor, containing milk of lime, a stream of which goes into the boiler with the stock. When this boiler is full it is closed up, and steam turned on and boiled twelve or eighteen hours. Passing to the floor below, we come across huge piles of the stock that has already been boiled. It is then carried in cars to the washers, in the lower story of the main building. The washers are oblong tubs with a partition in the middle, a large roller fitted with steel knives revolving rapidly, causes the stock to travel with the water in which it floats, 'round and 'round, breaking it up, and partly reducing it. A constant stream of water flows into this tub, to replace the dirty water that is taken out by a cylinder, constructed with buckets, somewhat like a water wheel, but faced with wire to prevent the fibres from escaping. About two are occupied in this process. Bleaching powder is then thrown in, and when thoroughly mixed, a valve is drawn, and the tub empties into a chamber in the basement. It is allowed to remain there several days to obtain the full benefit of the bleach. The longer it is allowed to stay the less bleaching powder it requires, and the less bleachers used, the stronger will the paper be. Stock that has matured in the chambers, or drainers, as they are called, is now carried up on the elevator to the same floor, where it is dumped into the beaters—tubs similar to the washers. In the beaters, the large steel barred roll is allowed to touch a bed plate, and the stock must perforce be subject to this grinding process until reduced to the short, fine fibre that paper is made of. This process occupies from three to five hours, the finer and thiner the paper required, the slower and more delicate reduction is necessary. The pulp, after passing through the Jordan engine to refine it, and clear of any knots that remain, is ready for the machine.

We enter the machine room; here a wonderful sight meets the eye. We are at once bewildered by the vast system of machinery stretching out before us, and distracted by the infernal racket, which we learned was caused by the screen. Continuing our observations, we mount a platform at the head of the machine, where a splendid view, taking in the whole of the machinery, with its running gear is visible. A little water gate, or gauge in the stuff box, allows just sufficient pulp to flow toward the machine, the surplus going back to the chest. A stream of water meets this little stream of pulp, and both become thoroughly mixed and drop into the screen that makes such a noisy racket. Passing through that, the liquid pulp flows over an opening on to an endless wire cloth band. The framework supporting this gauze has a shake across the direction in which it runs, serving to thoroughly distribute the fibres while yet in liquid form. The gauze band itself is supported by numerous small gun-metal rolls, and as it travels along, the water drips through, leaving on its surface a continuous layer of fibre until it comes to the couch rolls, which press out sufficient water to make it like a very wet paper, to the endless felt of the first press, which carries it in through heavily weighted rolls, pressing out more water. This operation is repeated in the second press, and then it is transferred to the dryers, a number of revolving cylinders heated with steam, the carrier being a canvas belt, the whole width of the cylinders. When the last dryer discharges it, it is put through the callenders, which give it a smooth

finish; it is then taken up by the reels, where it awaits the cutter to be cut into sheets, or wound into rolls ready for shipment.

Passing through the finishing room, where there are piles of paper, large and small, we take a look at the large engine that never seems to tire from Monday morning to Saturday night In the center of the room, on a solid bed of concrete, is the Corliss "Automatic Cut-Off" engine, alluded to before, working noiselessly and steadily, apparently without effort, transmitting its power to the main shaft by a 24-inch belt. In one corner of the room is a peculiar style of water pump known as the "Pulsometer," which lifts four hundred gallons of water per minute, to the large tanks in the upper part of the mill.

S. P. Taylor & Co. do a general paper business at their depot on Clay street, embracing all varieties of wrappings, twines, paper bags, machine and hand made. They also do a large business in printed wrappings, turning out neat and tasteful designs well done.



THE MILL AS IT IS.

Besides Manila, news and other papers, S. P. Taylor & Co. make a very fine article of paper for book and lithographic work, as will be understood when we say that nearly all the paper on which this magazine is printed, was manufactured by S. P. Taylor & Co., at Taylorville, Marin County.

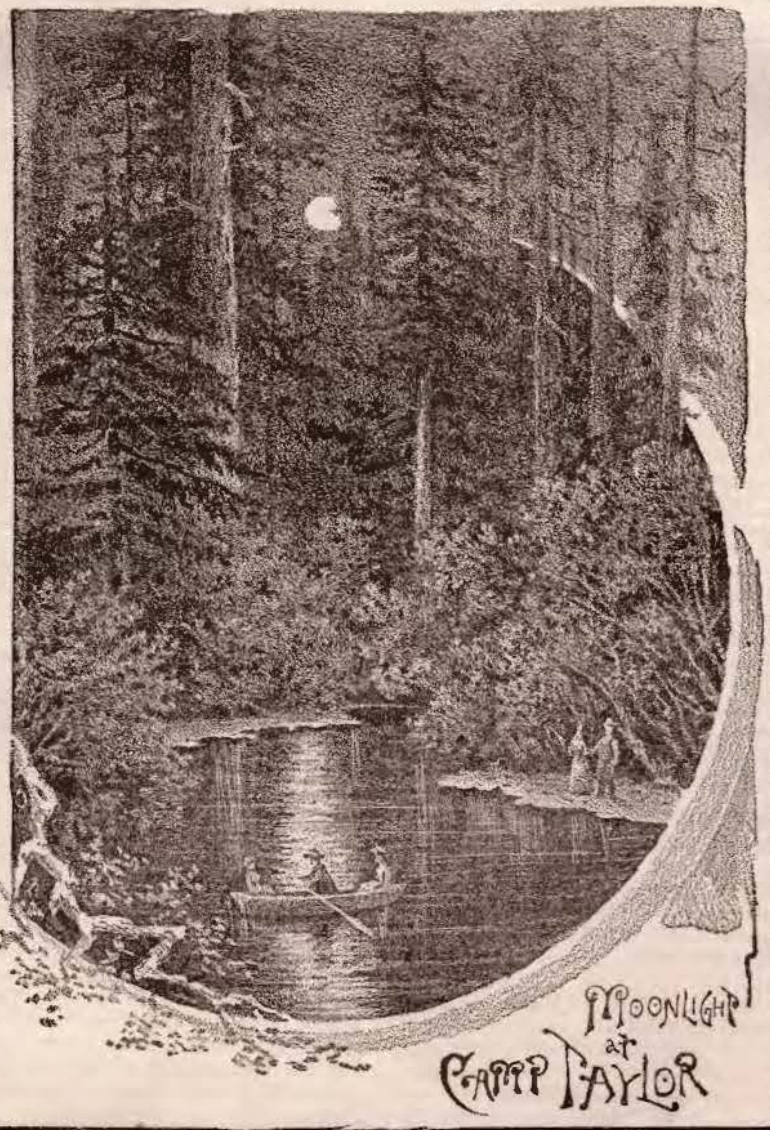
Many have wondered why they maintain that old and almost obliterated sign over their place of business. The reason of this is: that sign dates back to a period when turbulence reigned in San Francisco, whose population and size was not one-tenth what it now is. It has survived fire, earthquake and the vicissitudes of over thirty years. Look around San Francisco to-day and tell us how many signs are in existence that were put up in 1856.

CAMP TAYLOR.

The property of this firm is not confined to the sites of the mill and dam, but includes several miles of the canyon in which they are located.

In 1856 the Pacific Powder Works were established on Daniels' Creek, above the paper mill, on a tract of five hundred acres. A few years later an explosion occurred, wrecking the buildings. These were restored, but shortly after the machinery was removed, and the company disincorporated. The buildings soon fell into ruins, and the real estate passed into the hands of S. P. Taylor & Co.

Lagunitas creek flows through the valley of that name, carrying off the water of the western slopes of Mount Tamalpais, and joins the smaller stream called Daniels' creek, two or three miles above the Taylor mill, and under the name of Geronimo or Paper Mill Creek, forming in all but the Autumn months, after an unusually dry season, a very considerable stream, and having been enlarged by other streams, falls into Tomales Bay, about four miles from its northern shore. The whole canyon, from near the western mouth of White's Hill tunnel on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, a long distance below the mill on the road to Tomales Bay, is thickly covered by redwood, oak, laurel manzanita and other natural woods, and the banks of the streams are very beautiful. The finest views are near the junction of the two streams. To the shade of the redwood and other large trees that have escaped the woodmans' axe, scores of families who enjoy camping life, resort every Summer. A commodious hotel has also been built on the banks of the stream for convenience of visitors who do not come for an *Al Fresco* life. We give an illustration of a moonlight scene in this romantic valley, which is beyond all question the best known and most popular sylvan retreat in Middle or Northern California.



SAN RAFAEL.

As it was—As it is.

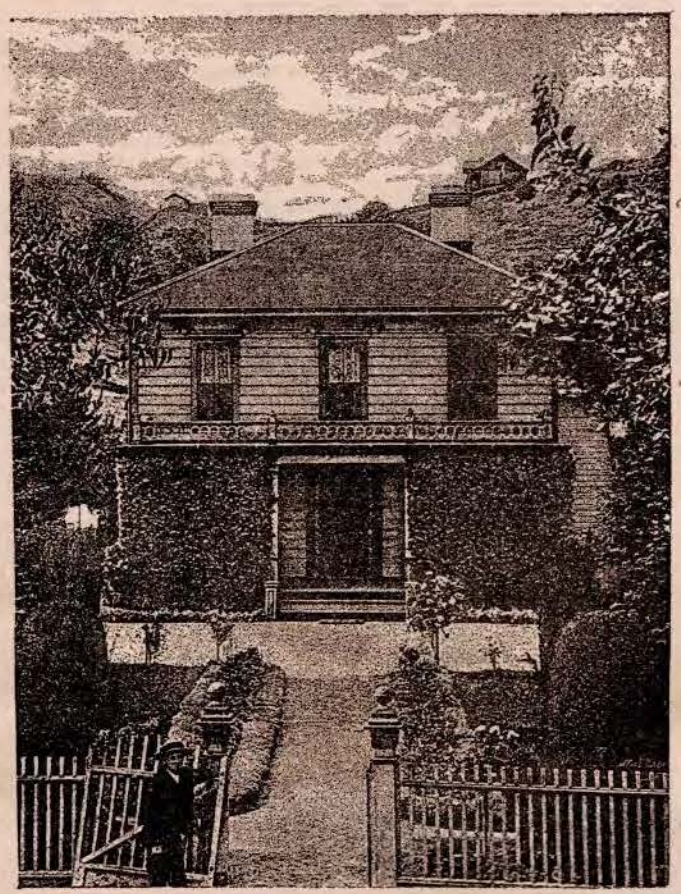
A writer recently described San Rafael thus:

All around, except upon that side where a beautiful glimpse of the bay's bright waters is obtained, rises the chain of encircling hills which have been mentioned, their gentle slopes and loftier summits beautiful with ever blooming verdure, the lofty peaks of Tamalpais towering above all like some stately sentinel placed by the Creator in that high station to keep eternal guard over the treasures that lie beneath its shadow. And the range of hills, taken as a whole, forms a most appropriate setting for the delightful picture found in the beautiful little city which this mountain wall environs.

With its hillsides dotted with stately mansions or beautiful cottages, while from the thick foliage which shades all the lower portions of the place, rise the spires and cupolas of churches and public buildings, and the picturesque roofs of stately dwellings and business houses, San Rafael may justly claim to stand, first and foremost among the beautiful suburban cities of the State and Coast. It is a city for its State and county to be proud of; for its residents and citizens to rejoice in, and, more than all, for those men who work its beauty, advancement and material prosperity to look upon with that honest and honorable pride which one always feels in his own well doing.

It is well within the memories of those yet in their earliest manhood when this beautiful spot was far from being what it has now become; when the hills which surround its site, as well as the lower lands upon which the business portion of the town is now located, were wild oat pastures or covered with low-growing underbrush; when the town itself, isolated and secluded, cut off from the rest of the world by almost impassable natural barriers, slumbered and dozed, a feeble hamlet, half Mexican still, and peopled with inhabitants who, dreaming not of the future of their place of residence, allowed themselves to sink into a lethargy which made them utterly indifferent to such things as material progress and propserity.

GORDON'S OPERA HOUSE, San Rafael, has an elegant and commodious auditorium.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. VELASCO, SAN RAFAEL.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. TASHEIRA ESQ., SAUSALITO.

Gilead.

"Gilead," the residence of Col. O. Livermore and the surrounding country, is the subject of one of our panoramic representations and forms an interesting picture. Gilead is about two miles from the Sausalito Ferry landing, fronting on the old county road and is about a quarter of a mile from the Manzanita depot of the N. P. C. R. R. Col. Livermore commenced seven years ago by purchasing four acres, of shell mound, the site of one of the many Indian rancheries with which Marin county abounds. On the upper end of this plot he found a never failing spring of the purest mountain water which he immediately set about to clear out, making an arched basin of cement fifteen feet deep and twelve feet in diameter. A year or two later he purchased four blocks covered with oaks, in the hills behind his first acquisition, containg twenty-two acres, and this last year has bought three and one half acres adjoining his house on the south, making his entire estate about thirty acres with a frontage on the bay side of 1120 feet and running back 1555 feet to Alta Avenue, or nearly to the summit of the ridge which forms the back bone of Sausalito, and, divides Richardson Bay from the ocean. In his hill purchase Col. Livermore has a large spring situated 180 feet above his house which he has also cleaned out to a depth of thirty-six feet and lined it with our imperishable redwood. This spring alone will give 60,000 gallons of water a day and being piped to the house, has pressure enough to throw water from his hydrants 140 to 150 feet perpendicular, through a one and one half inch nozzle. Col. Livermore's garden ground being an old shell mound is as rich and friable as any artifically made ground could be. Flowers even the most tender, bloom in profusion all the year round. Vegetables with little care grow as they only can be seen elsewhere in the grounds of the best market gardeners. All fruits do well, not only stone fruits such as plums, peaches, nectarines and apricots, but citrus fruits, lemons, limes and oranges. His stone fruits cannot be excelled in the state for bloom, flavor or size. His apples, pears and quinces are remarkably fine even for Marin county. Figs and walnut bear fine fruit in plenty. Close by the house there are bay or laurel trees with bolls twelve feet in circumference, giving luxurius shade as well as adding to the beauty of the property. The stables, barn and outhouses are not only commodious but architecturally are handsome structures. The house itself is planned to contribute to the comfort and luxury of its inmates. Every modern convenience has been brought into use, water in every part and the whole surrounded by a broad verandah enclosed with tinted glass. It is the very ideal of a country home; a handsomely furnished interior and stables and barn stocked with fast horses and high bred Jersey cattle. In short, complete in every respect, "Gilead" is a perfect bijou residence for a gentleman of wealth, culture and rural taste.

Property of A. W. Foster, Esq.

A. W. Foster, Esq of San Rafael, whose house and a portion of whos garden, we illustrate, owns 135 acres on the slope on the northern side of the valley of San Rafael. The house, ornamental grounds, vineyard, orchards, large outbuildings and paddocks, in all about thirty acres, are within the municipal limits. The remainder is destined for a park, as Mr. Foster is a great admirer and breeder of fine stock, not only horses but Jersey cattle. He owns some of the finest animals in Marin, both equine and bovine. Amongst the former are a pair of Hungarian sorrel ponies, with flowing white manes and tails. These pretty little beauties are the admiration of all who see them. Mr. Foster proposes to breed from them. The house has two stories and a mansard, and was owned by the widow of the late Samuel Butterworth, Esq., who spent an immense sum on the house and grounds, and on that ladys' death, was purchased by the present owner, who has entirely remodelled the interior, and decorated it in the latest style of art.

The barns, sheds, stables and corrals are very roomy, and most conveniently designed; the gardens are very elegant and well stocked with tropical, and semi-tropical plants and trees. There is a very fair sized orange orchard, which yields fruit equal to any grown in the state, and without irrigation. All fruits do well and in every variety, more than supply the family and servant's tables. The vineyard is about two acres and bears heavily, the table grapes, especially the Tokay, being remarkably fine. Some of the latter were exhibited at the recent Mechanic's Fair, in San Francisco, and pronounced by the Judges, among the best exhibit of that variety made from any county in the state.

Mr. Foster is one of the most enterprising citizens in San Rafael. To his energy and influence may be attributed much of the good done by the Town Improvement Society, and by the Town Trustees in making improvements. It required in some cases all the influence of public spirited gentlemen like Mr. Foster to overcome the indifference, or more selfish objections of some of the smaller property owners, to anything that would incur expense, though benefitting the town.

THE San Rafael Fire Department is one of the best drilled volunteer associations. There are four well equipped hose companies, with 2,000 feet of hose, and a hook and ladder company with a first-class machine.

THIS Magazine is on sale at the principal news stands in San Rafael, Sausalito and San Francisco.

The Scar on Tamalpais.

For countless ages Tamalpais bore the brunt of storms, and received no wound that left any deep scar on her fair front, but about October, 1874, a cloud burst struck her near the summit of the western peak, on the southern side, which left a broad deep scar down to the base. This scar is as plain to-day as when the storm cleared away, during which it occurred, and can be plainly seen a hundred miles away in ordinary clear weather.

One of the theories about these bursts, is that two thirsty electric clouds, gathering moisture as they run, start from opposite directions in a race to see which can reach their destination first, and becoming larger, blacker and noiser as they near the goal. Overloaded with water, by bad steering, they collide near the point they were aiming at, coming together kerwhack, with a roar, and spilling everything they are carrying. That an immense body of water besides that shed by a heavy rain storm that lasted several hours, suddenly came down the steep face of the mountain, is shown by the great heap of rock, clay, trees and bush, piled at the bottom; that it was one short lived torrent, is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the lower valleys did not know anything unusual had occurred, until when the sky cleared, they saw the scar. It was only a cloud burst, really nothing to boast of, but being our only example of the kind, we feel that we would be unjust to ourselves if we failed to record such an uncommon event in Central California. So uncommon that it is evidently the only one that has struck Mount Tamalpais for many thousand years.

Col. Andrews' Diamond Palace.

The Diamond Palace of Col. Andrews, the great California, and world-wide known expert and dealer in precious stones, is a veritable Cave of Aladdin, and no one visiting the Coast should leave without inspecting its beauties. Gems of the rarest water and greatest value can be seen here, in a profusion not excelled in the marts of the Palais Royal in Paris, where the heaviest dealers in diamonds congregate. The ornamentation and furniture of the Diamond Palace are in keeping with the jewelry displayed in the show cases, all that plate-glass and the skill of the cabinet-maker can do in furnishing a fitting setting for the great stock of gems they contain, has been done. The marvel of all, however, is perhaps the ceiling with the mythological personages painted in the highest style of art, and decorated with real stones. It is an Aladdin's Palace, as we have said, and only needs the Roc's Egg to be the eighth wonder of of the world. All eastern visitors should call upon Col. Andrews at his Palace, 221 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, whether they want to buy jewelry, fine watches or silver-ware, or whether they merely wish to feast their eyes on the treasures accumulated in this palace of diamonds.

Sausalito Bay Property.

The tract of land at Old Sausalito, fronting San Francisco and including Sausalito Bay, has been purchased by the Sausalito Bay Land Company.

There is deep water frontage on the bay and the lands of the Company include: a town sight which is comparatively level; many hillside villa sites, and elevated locations, commanding a view of San Francisco, Oakland, the bay, and adjacent islands. The lower portions of the property are especially adapted to manufacturing establishments and the Company invites attention to the location. Flowing springs abound in this tract, which in early days supplied San Francisco with pure water. The climate is healthful. There is no unsightly malarial marsh-land within miles of Sausalito.

Town lots, hillside residence sites and water front privileges are offered by the Company. Investments made at this time will prove remunerative. Frequent ferry communication with San Francisco. Time 30 minutes. Fare the same as Oakland rates.

Maps of the property will be shown and full particulars given, at the Company's offices, rooms, 8, 9, and 10, No. 315 California Street, San Francisco.

O. C. MILLER, President. H. CLAY MILLER, Secretary.

Preston Point.

Preston's Point is located on the east side of Tomales Bay, and about three miles from its entrance. It is so named in honor of R. J. Preston, the pioneer settler of that district. There is a good wharf here, 11 feet of water alongside, where there is generally quite a fleet of schooners loading produce for the San Francisco market, this being the most convenient shipping point for Bloomfield, distant only nine miles, and for a number of villages scattered through this section of the county. Preston Point, owing to its growing surroundings, is destined to become the central depot of an important agricultural district and shipping point.

IF the thousands of wealthy invalids, European as well as American, who rush to the south of France and to Italy, knew the superiority of Marin County over all these places, the valleys and hillsides of San Rafael and San Anselmo would be crowded with handsome villas.

FAIRFAX, within four miles of San Rafael, is a beautiful picnic ground, on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, where thousands go every season to enjoy the balmy air, shady woods, babbling brooks and other pleasant surroundings.

Indian Tradition.

An old Indian legend, which came down to Spanish and American settlers through the Nicasios, is to the effect that Drake did land at the bay called by his name. Although they have been an interior tribe ever since the occupation by the Spaniards, and doubtless were at that time; it still stands to reason that they would know all about the matter. If the ship remained in the bay for thirty-six days it is reasonable to suppose that a knowledge of its presence reached every tribe of Indians within an area of one hundred miles, and that the major portion of them paid a visit to the bay to see the "Envoys of the Great Spirit," as they regarded the white seaman. One of these Indians named Theognis, who is reputed to have been one hundred and thirty-five years old when he made the statement, says that Drake presented the Indians with a dog, some young pigs and seeds of several spieces of grain. Some buscuit were also given to them, which they planted, believeing in their simple ignorance that they would spring to life and bear similar bread. The Indians also state that some of Drake's men deserted him here, and, making their way into the country, became amalgamated with the aboriginals to such an extent that all traces of them were lost, except possibly a few names which are to be found among the Indians, "Winnemucca" for instance, is a purely Celtic word, and the names "Nicasio," "Novato," and others are counterparts, with slight variations of names of places in the island of Cyprus. There is also another tradition, which, if true, would put the matter of Drake's enterance into San Francisco Bay forever at rest, which is to the effect that at the time of his visit to this coast, the Golden Gate was closed with a wall of adamantine rock, and was only opened some years later by a mighty earthquake.

It is stated that the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers passed to the ocean through the Pajaro valley, previous to the eruption. There is a bare possibility of this being true, and if so, the oft' asked question, "how could Drake sail so near to the great Golden Gate entrance, and discover it," is readily answered. Of course all these traditions must be taken *cum grano salis*, but it does seem that they go to trengthen the idea that Drake landed at Point Reyes.

A Legend of Mount Tamalpais.

An amusing anecdote relative to Mount Tamalpais, will be found in the following lines: It appears that many years ago Jacob P. Leese was surveying in portions of the district, and had with him as assistants the old Indian Chief, Marin, and some of his followers. It became neccessary for Mr. Lesse to establish an initial point on the top of Mount Tamalpais, and consequentely he wished Marin to accompany him in his ascent. To this they made thorough objection, on account, as they said the tops of Mount Tamalpais was inhabited by evil spirits, and that no one could go up there and come down alive. * * Leese then determined to accomplish his purpose, rode to the top of the mountain himself, and then to convince the red skins of his having reached the summit, placed a large limb across an old dead tree, thus forming a cross, which could be seen from the valley below. Prior to this Marin had been considered by his tribe the bravest man in the world; he therefore found that it would never do for him to be afraid to attempt what a white man had accomplished. Marin then determined, against the earnest entreaties of his men, to brave the ascent. All he wore at the time was a pair of duck pants and a red flannel shirt, and hard as it was, he concluded to part with his shirt, and hang it on one arm of Mr. Leese's cross in order to assure his followers that he had reached the summit; having done this he returned to the foot of the mountain, but his followers seeing him without this garment, concluded at once that he had been robbed of his uniform by the Devil himself, but pointing out to them, with becoming pride, his shirt waving upon the cross, much joy was expressed on his restoration to them, as the bravest of the brave.

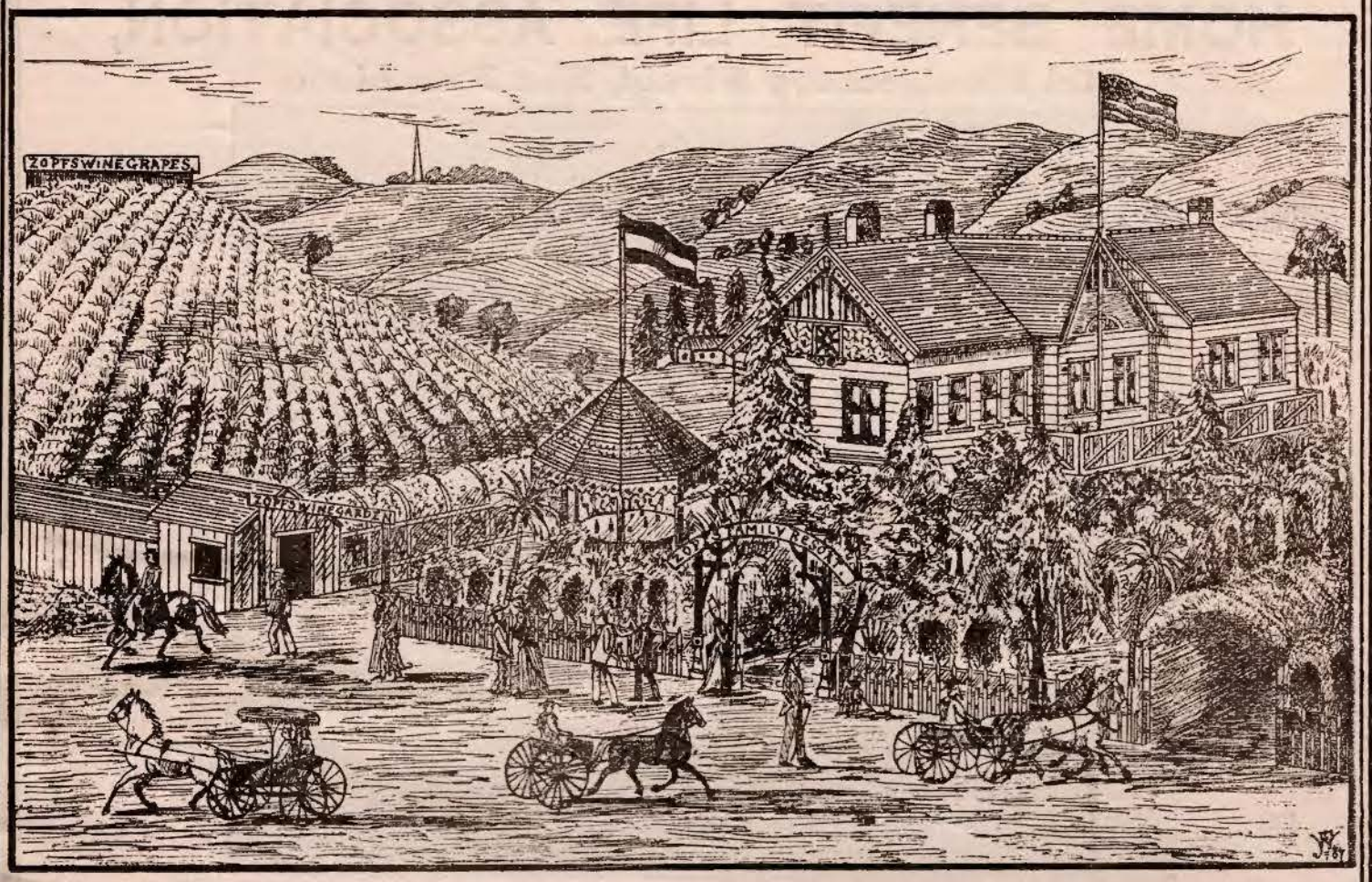
Deeds, Mortgages and Satisfactions.

What is occurring at present in real estate movements in Marin County, cannot be described as a boom. It is certainly the result of the steady and healthy growth of values in the county, based on the prosperity of its people.

At the time of going to press, we have before us the business, officially recorded, for the fifteen days ending October 15th, showing a decided and growing improvement, as compared with figures which will be found in another column of this issue, for past months.

Deeds recorded up to October, 15th, 58; mortgages, 18; satisfactions, 17. It will be seen that the new mortgages exceed the satisfactions by one, but without reckoning the deeds recorded on which nominal considerations appear, the aggregate value of the deeds recorded are considerably above the aggregate amount of the mortgages after the satisfactions or releases are deducted. This shows conclusively that the transactions are based on investment of capital, owned by the purchaser rather than on speculation.

CALIFORNIA leads the whole United States in many things and the world in some things, but the Golden State is not in everything distinguished above all other countries. When it comes to earthquakes, cyclones, sun-strokes and the deadly lightning, to epidemics, drouths, floods and cloud bursts, she is obliged to lower her standard. As a meteorological extremist, California is a failure, if it is ourselves that have to make the humiliating confession?



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Zopf's Family Resort:

Hermann Zopf's Family Resort, Vineyard, Cellar and Wine Garden, is one of the best known and most frequented places in San Rafael or Marin County. Located on the Marin County road, contiguous to the West End Station, this vineyard is a conspicious object, and draws the attention of every passenger by the N. P. C. R. R., or travelers coming from the southern, middle or northwestern townships. The vineyard rising behind the cellar and dwellings, is a prominent feature in the panorama of San Rafael, and is about the oldest in a county which seems destined to become one of the most important claret producing districts in California. The cellars are cool and airy, the arbors are sheltered by vines, the attendance is all that could be desired and the wine, both red and white, is excellent.

Captain Johnson's Model Boating Establishment.

One of the many advantages Sausalito offers to pleasure seekers is its superior boating accommodation. Nowhere on this coast can be found a more captivating sheet of water than the picturesque Richardson's bay. It is on the banks of this beautiful bay, but a few minutes walk from the Sausalito Ferry Company's wharf, that Captain Johnson's well equipped boating establishment figures conspicuously among the best pleasure resorts of this pretty village by the sea. Captain Johnson is an old resident of Sausalito and an experienced man in his business, having devoted many years to catering to the wants of lovers of aquatic pleasures. The boats are noted for their remarkable neatness and not only reflect credit upon the owner but tend to the safety of the occupant. Almost every kind of pleasure craft is to be hired here from the light outrigger to the heavy family picnic row boat or the well equipped whitehall. The bathing accommodations, are all that could be desired. At the end of the jetty which forms a pleasant promenade and adds to the picturesqueness of this establishment, is the gentlemen's bath house, where the swimmer can enjoy the luxury of sea bathing either in shallow or deep water as he may choose. The ladies' swimming bath is at the lower end of the boat house and in the season is much frequented by residents and transient visitors. For those not wishing to bathe in the bay, Captain Johnson has provided several bath rooms supplied with hot and cold sea water. The refreshment rooms and restaurant are in every particular first class, and for several months every year Captain Johnson's boating house is the rendez-vous for well to do families who come to Sausalito to enjoy the pleasures of sea side life. Johnson's is also headquarters for lovers of the rod and reel and the starting point for hose who prefer the deep sea line.

Olema Hotel.

The town site of Olema, is the property of the Hon. James McM. Shafter, and several of the buildings belong to him, including the Olema Hotel. Mr. Nelson, the present proprietor of the hotel, came to San Francisco in June, 1850, and after spending some years in the mines, in Santa Clara County and in Oregon, came to Olema in January, 1857, with a band of cattle, in partnership with the late William Randall. He farmed and ran a dairy for some time, and in 1863 established a stage line to San Rafael, and continued it fourteen years. In 1857 he purchased the Olema Hotel, a building containing forty rooms and accommodating seventy persons comfortably. The house bears an excellent reputation, not only for its liberal table, but for the selectness of its company. Attached to the hotel is a bar and billiard room, and in the garden is an excellent croquet ground. Large orchards furnish fruit in abundance for the guests.

Mr. Nelson runs stages to Tocoloma station, one and one-half miles distant on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, and also to Bolinas. Besides stages, there are numbers of saddle and carriage horses, and a large assortment of vehicles in Mr. Nelson's stables. In the season they are out every day with the hounds, and others going out to Tomales Bay, Point Reyes or the beautiful Bear Valley and ocean beach, of which, we give a special notice.

Those in search of a quiet country place to spend a few weeks, where they can enjoy the pleasures of picturesque drives, of hunting and fishing, can hardly do better than take up their abode at the Olema hotel.

Fiedler's Sausalito Grocery House.

The best proof that Sausalito is fast growing, is for the visitor to take a walk around town, and notice the many improvements recently erected, not only in residence property, but in the new stores which are continually being opened, indicating a healthy aspect of affairs. Conspicuous among others, is the well known establishment of F. Fiedler, located on Water street. The purchaser here can find a large and varied stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, hardware, china and glass ware and in fact almost every article that is usually kept in a country store. Mr. Fiedler is an old resident of Sausalito, and caters for a first-class list of well to do customers. Mr. Fiedler's prices compare readily with San Francisco figures, hence it is a source of great convenience to residents in Sausalito, to feel that they are saved trouble and annoyance in bringing provisions, etc., from San Francisco.

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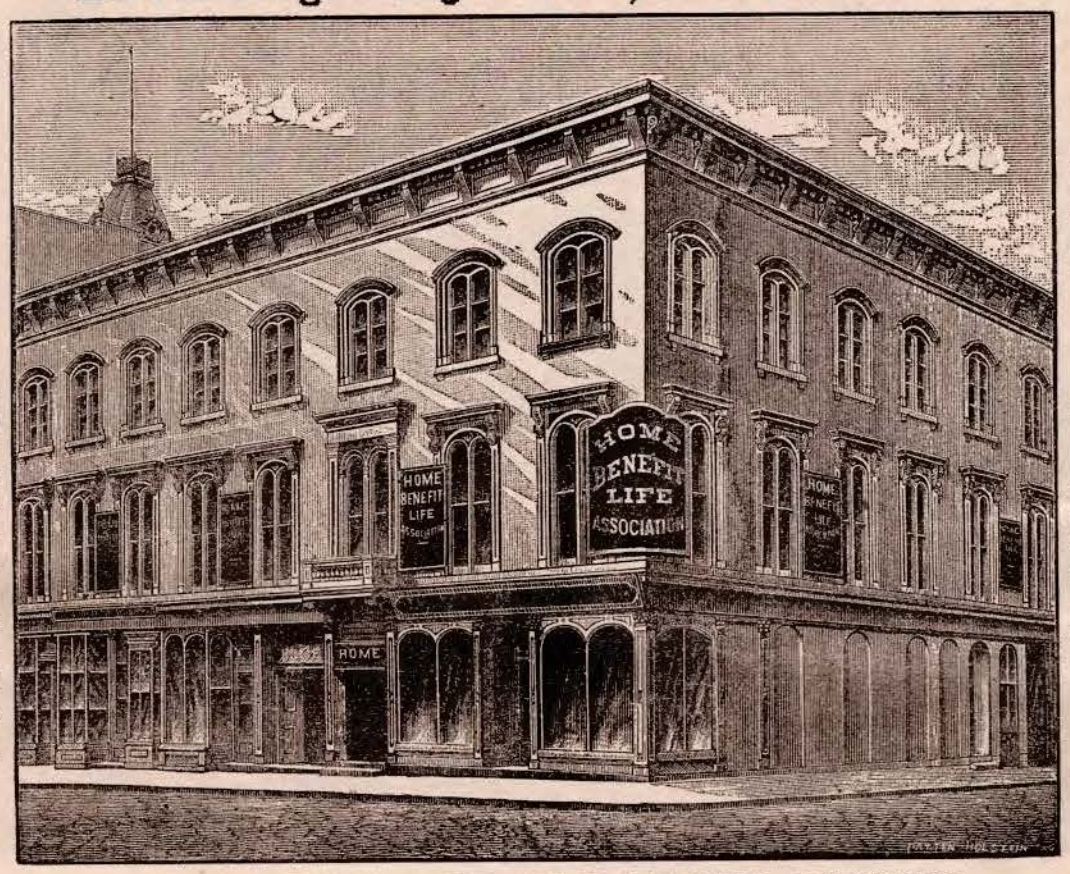

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$2,500 99x120 north side of Fifth street, between B and C streets, is amongst the most convenient and desirable locations and neighborhoods in town; a bargain will be given to the purchaser.

$10,000 16 acres adjoining the town line of San Rafael on the south, a gem for about three first-class building sites, or can be divided into small lots; a rare bargain as a whole as an investment.

$25,000 200 acres north of and adjoining Fairfax picnic grounds; a very desirable investment. In the natural course of events must double in value in not to exceed three years.

$25,000 55 acres, south side of San Rafael Avenue, continued east, and east of D street. One-third can be divided into small lots, and balance into villa sites. This is in the immediate neighborhood of the mansions of Messrs. Sloss, Gerstle and others. Fine investment for the early future.

$6,000 10 acres, a gentleman's country seat, every variety of flowers and shrubs, fine selection of fruit and nut bearing trees, three-quarters of an acre of choice vineyard, all in full bearing. The whole in a high state of cultivation; horse, carriage, hay, chickens, etc., all go with the property; stable and all neccessary out houses; no dwelling, owing to its recent distruction by fire. Situated one mile northwest of Fairfax picnic ground, three and one-half miles from San Rafael.

$7,000 Elegant 10-room residence, and lot 80x102, south side of Sixth street, nearly opposite Mr. W. T. Coleman's residence; the view from this property is simply sublime, finest neighborhood in town, drainage perfect, all modern appliances; will sell furniture if desired; possession immediately. Apply early as the owner is anxious to make sale and start for Europe.

$4,500 139x400 feet, north side Laurel Place, charming spot.

$3,500 100x392 feet, north side of Laurel Place, elegant view.

$3,750 200x210 feet, north end of Nye street, includes a six-room unfinished cottage. From this lot the most extensive view of the town and bay can be had, while easy of access.

$2,500 50x126, south side of Mission street, nearly opposite Mr. Sweeney's mansion, five-room cottage, stable and all necessary out houses. Charming neighborhood, near new hotel.

$2,750 50x140 to 20 foot alley, and six-room modern cottage, beautiful hedge, shrubs and flowers. Situated on the west side of H street, 50 feet south of Center street. A bargain.

$9,250 Northeast corner of Wilkins and Sixth streets, and extending back to Laurel Place, the lot being equal to 130x200, on which stands a fine substantial nine-room modern residence; lot also covered with fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, hedges and shrubbery; elegant views, good drainage and good neighborhood.

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